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WOMEN TO TAKE SUFFRAGE PLEA BEFORE LEAGUE

Peace Program Calls for Putting Aggressive War in Crime Category

PACTS CONTRASTED WITH ARMAMENT

German Spokesman Pledges Reich to Attainment of World Good Will

By MARJORIE SHULER
By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—A mass meeting in the Volkstheater, at which women of 42 nations will appeal for peace before the German people, and an assembly in the Sportsforum, in which more than 1000 young people attending the convention will take part, are concluding events in the twenty-fifth anniversary congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship here.

The women have ended their meeting by adopting a broad program to guide national auxiliaries during the next three years intervening before the next convention and taken steps to establish temporary headquarters in Geneva to carry their campaign before the League of Nations.

With the re-elected president, Mrs. Corbett Ashby of England, in charge, the alliance will ask the nations assembled at Geneva to enfranchise women and to adopt various welfare measures, including raising the age of marriage to 16 for girls and 18 for boys.

Heed Plea of India

It was the English delegation which appealed to the congress to work to raise marriageable age to 16 for both boys and girls but the delegates headed the plea of the women of India to put age at 18 for boys in conformity with bill pending in the Indian Legislature to abolish child-marriage.

The women also will carry their plea to the German delegation in time before the Geneva conference in 1930 which meets to codify international law. The congress asked the conference to establish this right for women and to hold sessions dealing with the subject in public.

Without hesitation the women voted to request all countries to accept the World Court statutes and to accept the implication of the Kellogg pact that aggressive warfare is criminal, but when it came to the question of asking all nations everywhere to abandon occupation and oppressive measures of all kinds the French women rose in protest.

It was not that they opposed the meaning of the resolution, they said,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Poland Draws Near Dictatorship, Says British Delegate

Marshal Pilsudski Reported as Doing All in His Power to Flout Parliament

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The peril now facing parliamentary government in Poland, where there is a possibility of a complete dictatorship being established, is referred to in an interview with Comte T. Cramp, published here.

Mr. Cramp is the industrial general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, and has just returned from a flying visit to Poland, where he went as a delegate of the Labor Party executive to attend a demonstration against the setting up of a dictatorship which had been arranged by the Polish Socialist Party.

Mr. Cramp declared that Marshal Pilsudski did everything in his power to flout Parliament, which had met only once last year, for the purposes of merely transacting budgetary business.

When a special sitting of the Diet was called at the request of a third of the total number of deputies, as required by the Constitution, the Government "peremptorily adjourned proceedings" 10 minutes after the session began. Mr. Cramp added that efforts are being made by some Socialist deputies to obtain another special sitting.

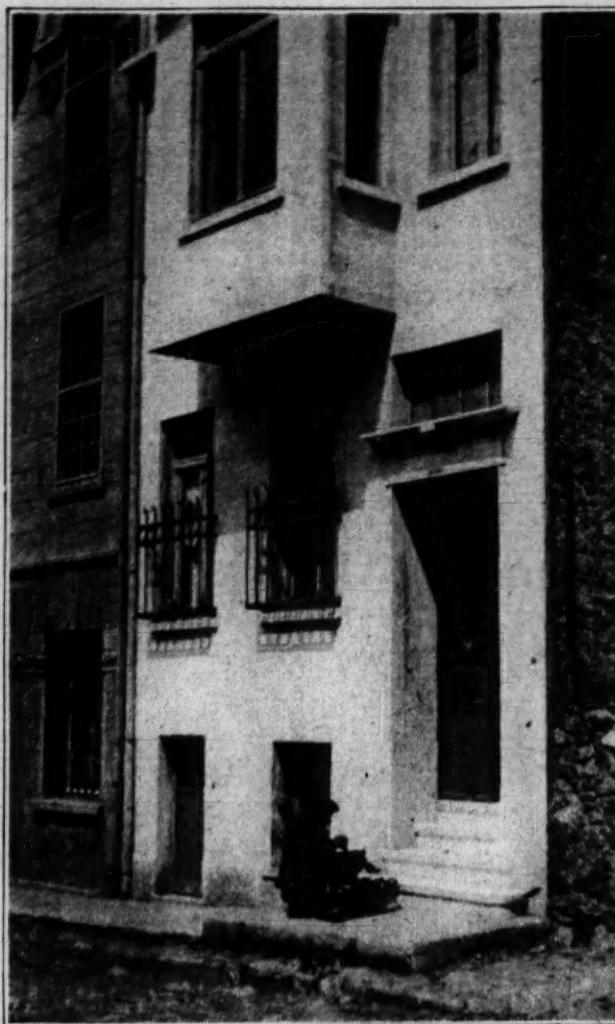
Mr. Cramp remarked on the apparent poverty of the country. Large numbers of women and children are at work in the fields without either shoes or stockings, while there are 180,000 men under arms smartly clad and equipped. They contrast very vividly with the laboring population, Lodz, a great textile center, he said, had much unemployment.

The town has a completely Socialist municipal administration, which received 95 per cent of the votes cast at the last election. It is now engaged in providing a water supply for its 600,000 inhabitants who have been hitherto dependent on wells and pumps. There is also a housing scheme to provide homes for a large number of families.

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Exiled Trotzky's Home in Turkey



The banished Russian leader is spending part of his stay in Constantinople in the house shown above. He recently sought admission to the United States.

GIBSON TO AID DAWES IN NAVAL CONVERSATIONS

Collaboration of Ambassadors Regarded as U. S. Desire for Early Solution

MORGAN POWER MERGER INQUIRY IS INSTITUTED

Governor Roosevelt Seeks Light on Purposes, and Effects on New York

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ALBANY, N. Y.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, has ordered an investigation of the \$500,000,000 merger by J. P. Morgan & Co. of Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation, the Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation and the Northeastern Power Corporation into the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation. His chief aim is to determine its effects on gas and electricity rates to private consumers. The combine serves to bring under one management practically all upstate power interests.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he knew nothing about the merger "except the headlines I have read in the papers."

"That is the reason I am having it investigated," he said. "I have ordered this investigation from two different angles because I want to find out what it is all about. Two persons are looking into it for me and I hope to receive a report within a few days."

The Governor declined to name the investigators, or to define the two angles from which it would be approached. He did make it clear that he was interested only in finding out whether the merger would result in increased rates to consumers, whose interests he declared he was determined to safeguard.

The merger is to be effective upon action of the Merger Committee after stock has been deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. up to July 20, with a possible extension of time to Aug. 31.

Morgan \$500,000,000 Food Merger Inquiry Demanded

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcement of a \$500,000,000 food company merger in New York through J. P. Morgan & Co. attracted considerable interest here with the result of a Department of Justice inquiry.

Commenting on the merger, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, described it as "ominous" and called for a "searching inquiry." While no official announcement was forthcoming at the Attorney General's office, it was stated that protests against new combines resulted in investigations.

RUSSIA TO CARRY RADIO FAR NORTH

Station in Franz Josef Land to Report Weather

LENINGRAD (AP)—The ice cutter Sedoy will sail shortly for Franz Josef Land, east of the Spitzbergen archipelago, where the Soviet Government will build the northernmost radio and hydro-meteorological station in the world.

Russian natural scientists assert it will benefit the entire world in weather forecasts with greater precision than similar stations less distant.

The Sedoy will be equipped with a hydroplane, while the colonists sailing aboard her will have provisions and various essentials to last three years.

Azores Island Reports Landing of Maj. Franco

HORTA, Island of Fayal, the Azores (AP)—The Spanish transatlantic airplane of Maj. Ramon Franco and his three companions was reported here late this afternoon to have landed on the island of San Miguel this morning.

San Miguel is the easternmost of the Azores Islands. The Spanish plane was at first said to have flown over San Miguel early this morning.

The Unemployment Problem

is the outstanding topic in Great Britain. A series of articles discussing various phases of the situation will begin

Monday

CHURCH-STATE PEACE BECOMES FACT IN MEXICO

President Announces Terms When Pope Agrees—Church Services to Be Resumed

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Settlement of the controversy between the Roman Catholic Church and Mexico was announced by President Portes Gil at the Presidential Palace June 21.

The basis of the religious agreement is as follows:

President Portes Gil issued a public statement promising three things:

1. The Mexican Government will allow the Catholic Hierarchy to designate those priests who are to register in compliance with Mexican laws.

2. Religious instruction, while not permitted in the schools (which is specified in the Constitution) will be permitted within the church.

3. The right is reserved to Mexican Catholic prelates to apply for modification of the Constitution any time in the future, which is the same right granted to all Mexican citizens.

No Intent to Destroy Church

The President's statement said it was not the purpose of the Constitution or the Government to destroy the identity of the Roman Catholic or any other church, or interfere in any way with their spiritual functions.

With reference to "provisions of the law which have been misunderstood" the President set forth three points.

1. That the law requiring registration of the priests does not mean the Government can register those who have not been registered for purpose by the church authorities.

2. While the Constitution prohibits religious instruction in public and private schools, it does not prevent such instruction within the church confines.

3. Members of any church residing in Mexico may at any time avail themselves of the constitutional privilege of petitioning for amendment, repeal or passage of any law.

Services to Be Resumed

A simultaneous statement by Archbishop Ruiz, papal delegate, said merely that the conversations with the President had been marked by an attitude of good will and respect and that as a consequence of the President's written public statement the Mexican clergy will resume religious services pursuant to the laws it claimed were unfair legal restrictions.

Notable among the developments were orders by the Government for release of all women held on

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Motorist Travels Far in 10 Seconds

Passes Through Two States, Three Counties and Three Towns on Straight Road

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—George M. Cheney of this town states that he discovered recently while on an automobile trip between Southbridge and Union, Conn., that in going over a straight piece of highway less than 500 feet long, he passed through eight political jurisdictions, involving two states, three counties and three towns, the boundary lines between each of which at this point are all straight. The trip took about 10 seconds.

The Governor declined to name the path of a negotiation on the question, but his arrival in the subsequent conference of statesmen that all the necessary spade-work has been thoroughly done in advance.

Behind the Scenes' Talk

It is emphasized in official circles that nothing remains to be accomplished behind the scenes before the friendly sentiments expressed by Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister and General Dawes can set down in concrete form and which will give effect to the idea of naval parity that the two English-speaking countries wish to see established.

The first point the Foreign Office wants to clear up is the nature of the merger Committee after Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Dawes had come to an agreement for Mr. Macmillan to be appointed to the post of Ambassador to Great Britain. General Dawes in the forthcoming naval reductions conversations are regarded here as indicating Washington's determination to find an early solution of this pressing problem—an attitude which is known to be fully shared by both the Government and the Opposition of this country.

It is recognized that no one knows better than Mr. Gibson the many snags and difficulties which beset the path of a negotiation on the question, but his arrival in the subsequent conference of statesmen that all the necessary spade-work has been thoroughly done in advance.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he knew nothing about the merger "except the headlines I have read in the papers."

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Continued on Page 2, Column 1

France Prepares Friendship Treaty and Arbitration Pact With Spain

New Covenant Shows Much Improved Relations Between Paris and Madrid and Forges Another Link in the Chain of French Arbitration Conventions

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Officials at the Quai d'Orsay are preparing the text of a treaty of arbitration and friendship between France and Spain in accordance with the decision to sign such a pact made during Foreign Minister Briand's recent visit to Madrid. It will be a link in the chain of arbitration conventions to which France has agreed in recent years. It is evidence of the much improved relations with Spain, especially in the economic field, where the shutting out of foreign interests treads on French toes. The most difficult question, that of the amount to be paid French oil companies for their interests, has been in substance settled.

The Franco-Spanish treaty draws attention to the great activity in the field of arbitration in which France is engaging. The Franco-Spanish treaty has been ready for some time but the signing is held up for the approval at one time of several accords.

Negotiations are about to open for a treaty with Turkey following the composing of Franco-Turkish differences. The adhesion of France to the general act of arbitration which the ninth assembly of the League of Nations sanctioned is expected before many weeks.

Only the French, Belgian and Danish governments have hitherto

Hoover Asks Agricultural Advice on Personnel of New Farm Board

President Believes Farmers Themselves Should Have Say in Selecting Men to Administer Relief Act

Hearty Response Given Him

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Agriculture has been called upon by President Hoover to collaborate with him in the selection of the new Federal Farm Board that will administer the Farm Relief Act.

Through direct communications from Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to hundreds of farm organizations, leaders, colleges and publications, the President has ascertained that agriculture by an overwhelming majority favors the inclusion of an outstanding business man or banker on the new federal agency.

Also by this means the President has called upon agricultural groups and interests for recommendations as to the personnel of the board.

In addition to the naming of an outstanding business man or banker on the board, the President is understood to desire a representative from each of the basic agricultural commodities, such as a cattlemen, a wheat or grain man, a dairy man, a cotton man, a fruit and vegetable man.

Almost 100 of the leading farm organizations, journals and publications and missions and bureaus are listed by the White House as having approved the President's plan of naming a business man or banker to the board.

The Grange in six states, the Farm Bureau in seven states, such great co-operatives as the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Minnesota Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, Land of Lakes Creamery Association, North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Utah Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association, Sunnied Raisin Growers of California, Yakima Fruit Growers' Association, in addition to scores of others approved the idea.

Likewise the deans of 18 agricultural colleges and two score editors of the largest farm publications in the country also voiced approval.

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—To Europe goes the wheel of governmental machinery that has been set in motion to end the religious stalemate which had existed since Aug. 1, 1926, when the Mexican episcopate withdrew priests from all churches in protest against what it claimed were unfair legal restrictions.

By this means the Administration believes that not only will outstanding men be chosen, but with agriculture as a whole participating in their selection they are assured of a maxi-

mum of co-operation. This last factor is viewed as of the utmost importance by the White House.

The new board consists of nine members, eight appointed by the President, and the ninth is the Secretary of Agriculture. The posts pay \$12,000 a year. It is understood that more than 400 names have been placed before the President as possible appointees.

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BRITISH TO TAKE INITIAL STEP TO RUSSIAN AMITY

Labor Cabinet Considers Young Plan—Is Seen as 'Thorny Problem'

By HASSO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The early resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia is foreshadowed as a result of the Labor Cabinet's first meeting. The members are understood to be unanimous in deciding that preliminary steps shall be taken to bring this about.

At present Norway is in charge of British interests at Moscow, and it is presumed that this channel will be used to initiate direct, informal conversations with the Soviet Government.

The Cabinet also discussed the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland and the attitude to be adopted toward the Young plan for payment of German reparation.

The latter is a peculiarly thorny problem for the Labor Party, since Philip Snowden, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, categorically announced during the election his disapproval of any further burdens being shouldered by Great Britain, and the Young plan requires this country to forgo some 2 per cent of the share allotted to it by the Spa agreement of 1920.

It is understood in this connection that Mr. Snowden has accepted the policy of his predecessor, Winston Churchill, who is stated to have notified France that Great Britain will demand equal treatment with the United States in respect of the £80,000,000 owned by the latter for war stores, on which payment is due in August, unless the debt funding agreement is ratified in the meantime.

In certain other aspects the Young plan, notably functions of the proposed international bank for reparation payments, is also the cause of misgivings, among at least a section of the Labor Party.

As regards home politics, the question of unemployment occupied a good deal of the Cabinet's time, including a preliminary discussion as to the practicability of raising the school-leaving age, which is now 14.

All these points are expected to be dealt with in the King's draft of which Mr. MacDonald prepared during his visit to Lossiemouth, but which it is stated will need several more cabinet meetings before it receives final shape.

Gibson to Aid Dawes in Naval Conversations

(Continued from Page 1)

the next few days, July will be occupied in piloting the new Cabinet through the early critical stages of its first parliamentary session, and France is expected to insist on holding a conference as early as possible to implement the new reparations plan in order that the way may be cleared for the settlement of the question of the \$400,000,000 debt she owes the United States for war stores due for repayment on Aug. 1.

On Sept. 2 Mr. MacDonald has promised to be in Geneva for the opening session of the League of Nations Assembly. Thus it begins to

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look increasingly unlikely that he will be able to visit Washington till toward the end of the year.

Reference to Yardstick

A curious reference was made to the proposed yardstick at the launching of the submarine Poseidon at Boston by Vice-Admiral V. H. S. Hubbard, the Fourth Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport. "Possibly both we in the navy and the armament firms may be in for rather a hard time in the future," declared the admiral.

"General Dawes had some hard things to say about naval officers and how he would not leave them to cut down armaments. Possibly he was quite wise. He says our business is to produce a yardstick by which we are to measure the relative values of ships of the same class and leave it to the statesmen to provide their yardstick (which I think will be a far more difficult thing) for the relative needs of each nation. However, every thing points to a reduction of armament and I think we will have to face it."

Borah Holds Freedom of Seas Must First Be Settled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The explanation of the apparent reticence of the administration of Hoover and Macmillan in the matter of the naval disarmament question, according to international authorities here, is due primarily to their deep concern for the success of such negotiations.

In the opinion of authoritative spokesmen, the British and American governments are already in direct touch with each other on the question and are agreed upon the desirability of limiting armament. If that were all there was to the matter, it was explained, the solution of the question would be relatively easy and simple.

But other factors are vitally involved, both domestic and international. In England the Labor Government is confronted with the problem of maintaining its power.

The latter is a peculiarly thorny problem for the Labor Party, since Philip Snowden, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, categorically announced during the election his disapproval of any further burdens being shouldered by Great Britain, and the Young plan requires this country to forgo some 2 per cent of the share allotted to it by the Spa agreement of 1920.

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LONDON PRESS CONDEMN 'RAG' BY STUDENTS

Turbulent Scene at Anti-vivisectionist Meeting Calls Forth Universal Criticism

BY RABO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The press generally expresses severe condemnation of the disgraceful "ragging" by 200 medical students who broke up a meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection and injured several women and, except in one instance, eluded detection by the police. Two developments followed the affair. One was the arrest and a fine of £3 imposed on the single arrested offender. The other was the visit of a delegation of anti-vivisectionists to Scotland Yard to protest to Viscount Byng, the metropolitan police commissioner.

The Manchester Guardian voiced the widespread newspaper disapprobation of the exploit of the exuberant youths in the following words: "It is plain that this kind of turbulence must be ended. Among all the various duties of the police, the defense of free speech is one of the most important, and it is intolerable that any cause which happens to be distasteful to any section of young hot-heads should be prosecuted in this way. But police are not the only people concerned."

The hospital authorities who undertake the training of medical students can easily quell such ruffianism if they choose... There is a type of youth who considers a fine a small price to pay for his actions, but who as a result of the advertisement of his riotous night of fun" does not in the least relish losing part or all his university career.

"Medical students, we imagine, would be unwilling to lose their seniority or risk expulsion for acts of hooliganism. If their 'pastors and masters' were to make it plain that the police court fines would not be the end of such cases, the nuisance would surely be stopped once and for all. The hospital authorities must consider their responsibilities and not leave it to the police to enforce manners on the unmannered."

Contrast Is Drawn

The Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Government, discusses the "rag" as follows: "Last February during dispute at Nine-Mile-Point colliery near Newport men were imported to work. The local miners held meetings against this attempt to defeat their opposition to the company's demands. A large force of police was drafted into the districts. Baton charges were made and several men were arrested for 'riotous behavior.' This week they have been prosecuted with all the rigor of the law. The jury has condemned them and the judge has imposed two of the men to six months' imprisonment and five others to three months."

"Last Thursday a number of medical students took part in organized interruption of the anti-vivisection meeting in London. There was a wild uproar, in which several members of the audience were badly shaken. The police were called in and one student was arrested. He was found guilty of assaulting an elderly steward and fined £3. The contrast afforded by the two cases is to the least instructive. A body of men protesting against an attack on their

industrial solidarity are treated as criminals and suffer the penalties of a criminal. Another body of men make an unsavory and provocative disturbance against freedom of speech and opinion but only one of their number is arrested and he is let off with an insignificant fine. Truly there is one law for the minor and another for the medical student."

Church-State Peace Becomes Fact in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

Ligious law violation charges at Las Tres Marias Island prison colony; orders for immigration officials at border points to permit return to Mexico of any Catholic priest or prelate; and the setting free of 50 religious prisoners in Mexico City. The orders also called for an inventory of church property preparatory to turning it over to the priests.

The settlement between the Vatican and the Mexican Government was that reached June 17 through Ambassador Morrow, acting as intermediary when negotiations had been pending between President Portes Gil and the Mexican bishops had ended in deadlock.

Observers here believe the agreement will be verbal only, and having force only through the signed announcement of the President, which stated it in the form of a matter of policy. It is regarded also as settling only the immediate and acute phase of the long controversy, which dates from as far back as the 1850's.

No Change in Laws.

The agreement provided for no change in any of the Mexican religious laws or enabling acts for clauses of the Constitution. Neither does it mark definite concessions by the episcopate. Rather, it is the approach to difficult problem in a friendly and conciliatory manner, each side, observes helter, pledging a broader and more liberal interpretation of the points at issue.

The problems provided by nationalization of church property, such suppression of ecclesiastics as still exists, and other minor phases of the long controversy have not been settled, it is considered, but it is hoped that the "Cristero" movement, or so-called religious rebellion, will almost immediately disappear.

The bishops and priests will resume services in the churches as quickly as they can be taken over from the Government and the clerics themselves can reach the localities. One city, Cholula, Puebla, with 50,000 population, has 350 churches to be taken over, one for each day of the year.

It has been revealed just how close the negotiations were to breaking down. The two bishops, called at noon June 21 to Chapultepec Castle to see President Portes Gil, were forced to tell him they had no word from Pope Plus.

The President had planned leaving later in the day for San Luis Potosi, having awaited a reply in Mexico City as long as he felt he could. His departure would have been at least an unhelpful augury for any further negotiations.

While they talked Sergio Monti, spokesman of the Chilean Embassy who also had worked tirelessly on the agreement, received a message from the Vatican, hurriedly decoded, it rushed to Chapultepec to inform the three men that the Pope had acquiesced in the agreement.

FEDERAL COURT DENIES RECEIVERSHIP REQUEST

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—An application for a receiver for the Brotherhood Investment Company, \$10,000,000 subsidiary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was denied here June 21 in the Federal Court.

The application, which was filed recently by minor stockholders, admitted that the company was not bankrupt, but alleged that it was in danger unless handled carefully. Judge Paul Jones ruled that the company was in good hands at the present time.

KING'S LYNN MAYOR STARTS FOR AMERICA

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The Marchioness of Townend and her 12-year-old son have left Waterloo for the United States where as Mayor of King's Lynn, England, she will be the guest of honor at the tercentenary celebration of Lynn, Mass.

Take Leading Part in Suffrage Congress



Above—Miss Ruth Morgan, United States, Chairman of Peace Committee. Below—Miss Ingberg Walin, Sweden, Vice-Chairman, Committee on Like Conditions of Work.

Women to Take Suffrage Plea Before League

(Continued from Page 1)

but in view of the French occupation of the Rhineland they considered that its wording had an unpleasant implication.

Decide on Compromise

The convention passed it over their objection but evidence of the dove of peace which has hovered over all the sessions was evident when the French and German delegations left the hall to draft a compromise resolution.

League's Power Emphasized

The power of the League of Nations to establish world peace was emphasized by speakers including Count von Bernstorff, president of the International Union of the League of Nations, Dame Rachel Crowd, head of the social section of the League, Dr. C. C. Bakker van Rosse, representative from Holland to the League, and Miss Emilie Gourd, who is official observer at Geneva for the alliance.

All of them asked the women to use their influence to make the League more effective. Dame Rachel Crowd saying: "The League is not perfect but I beg of you to make it your personal responsibility to see that it is made as good as it can be."

Germany must be freed from oppressive measures in order to do its best.

best work for peace, said Joseph Wirth, German statesman, who welcomed the guests and pledged them that "the German Government and the German people will work for peace."

Peace is not merely an ideal, but a political task, Dr. Gertrude Baumer told the women. "Only in so far as they lead to a real disarmament will arbitration and treaties of security prove genuine and honest peace instruments," said Dr. Baumer.

Parts and Armaments

"Whoever has decided to entrust the fate of his own people to victory of the idea of peace could not tolerate this one thing—that treaties are made on the one hand and armament piled up on the other—that as a counterpart of putting out war we see in laboratories and factories the ingenuity of modern technique inventing ever more effective methods of mechanical, glorious, unheroic mass destruction."

Great applause greeted this statement which Dr. Baumer said she made "as a German for those to whom it has not been easy to fight this conflict between world peace and national interest out within themselves and to whom the inner struggle between the duty toward their own nation and the claims of a new epoch in human development has meant the great decisive fight of their lives."

Other plans for peace were made by Miss Bertha Lutz of Brazil, Madame Schwabach of France, Madame Sarojini Naidu of India, Miss Aloisia Stebl of Yugoslavia, Madame Eugenie de Reuss Jancolescu of Rumania, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, all of whom accepted the challenge of women's responsibility to work for peace.

A plea to women "to disregard the things which separate us and to emphasize the things which unite us" was made by Miss Morgan, who presided over the mass meeting.

United States' Co-operation

Referring to the position of the United States, outside of the League of Nations and the World Court, Miss Morgan said: "In Europe you are concerned with the reduction of armies as well as of navies, you are concerned with the difficulty of changed frontiers, and you are, above all, concerned with the many economic problems which are still before every country. All that the women of the United States can do is to co-operate with the women of all countries in a determined effort for peace."

The United States has "national cause for rejoicing," said Miss Morgan, because the negotiations regarding the entry of the United States into the World Court have been reopened under the most favorable conditions, the present Administration at Washington has indicated a willingness to reduce armaments and to concede some of the points which have blocked previous international negotiations, and with Latin America agreed "there are great hopes for the treaty for compulsory arbitration."

"All this raises the peace hopes of a member from the United States," said Miss Morgan. "On the other hand, we fully appreciate that nations already working for peace through the League of Nations, already members of the great World Court, already possessing Locarno treaties, cannot regard these American steps with the same congratulation as do the citizens of my country."

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CALIFORNIA LAD BREAKS MODEL PLANE RECORDS

Machine Stays Up 8M., 33S., for New Indoor Mark—Boys Entertained by Edsel Ford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT Mich.—Setting a new indoor flight mark for model airplanes of 8 minutes and 33 seconds, Joseph S. Culver of Oakland, Calif., heads the list of 24 young men who compete in the finals of the National Indoor Tournament.

Culver who has just turned 18 years of age, bettered the mark set last year by A. Abgarian of Detroit of 252.6 seconds. Abgarian, competing this year, finished in eighth place in the senior division, his plane staying in the air 6 minutes and 31 seconds.

Time trials were held at Olympia before hundreds of interested spectators. More than 400 of the boys competing were guests of Edsel Ford at a banquet at the Ford Airport.

Those qualifying for the finals and their time follow:

Junior Division	
Joseph S. Culver, Oakland, Calif.	8m. 22s.
Albert Mott, Detroit	8m. 21s.
Ernest McCoy, Detroit	7m. 39.4s.
Orville Folger, Toledo	7m. 38.2s.
George Novak, Detroit	7m. 36.2s.
Wal Yoke, Detroit	6m. 51s.
Irving Johnson, Chicago	6m. 32s.
Alfred Loofbourn, Columbus, O.	6m. 23s.
David Howell, Detroit	6m. 21s.
Joe Condas, Philadelphia, Pa.	6m. 14s.
Lawrence Haskins, D. C.	6m. 10s.

Junior Division

G. Pulas, White Plains, N. Y.	8m. 18s.
G. Saganian, Highland Park, Ill.	8m. 16s.
K. Sorenson, Washington, D. C.	8m. 14s.
A. Schwarzkopf, Norfolk, Va.	8m. 12.2s.
R. Morton, Hyde Park, Mass.	8m. 10.8s.
D. Burman, Lakewood, Colo.	8m. 9.8s.
E. Carpenter, Amsterdam, N. Y.	8m. 4.1s.
R. Markham, Providence, R. I.	8m. 3.2s.
H. Packwith, Chicago	4m. 31.8s.
E. F. Kline, Milwaukee	4m. 22.8s.
E. Becher, New York	4m. 22s.
L. Burklin, Springfield, Mass.	4m. 19s.

Donald Burnham, who qualified in

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It has big Chrom

SECURITY STEPS FOUND IN ARMS AND LOAN BAN

Compatible With Conscription
of Wealth in Emergency, Peace Advocate Holds

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the first.

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

EVERYWHERE HILLS, Calif.—Every possible effort should be made by the friends of peace, not only to obtain passage of the Porter Resolution, now pending before Congress, for a presidential embargo on American arms and munitions to warring nations, but to extend the power of the embargo to loans intended for conflicting states as well.

This is the opinion of Raphael Herman, president of several industrial power interests, and donor of the \$25,000 competitive peace prize won several years ago by Dr. David Starr Jordan.

The Porter Resolution, placing an embargo on the shipment of munitions to a warring state, is an excellent thing, and should be urged upon Congress by every friend of peace," Mr. Herman said in an interview.

Advance Step by Step

The suggestion that its powers be extended so as to include loans is also excellent, practical and necessary. It will undoubtedly come, too, in the course of time, but may be more than we can reasonably expect at once. However, I favor every attempt to obtain it without delay. We can afford to aim for much, but must be willing to compromise our wishes rather than risk defeat of the whole proposition. If we gain the present resolution alone we shall have done much. Then we can go ahead in the future, step by step, building upon the foundation already achieved, until we have a structure of peace.

In the Kellogg-Briand Treaty we have a splendid beginning for this structure. The arms embargo sought in the Porter Resolution is a logical first step to strengthen the treaty and increase its effectiveness. The loan embargo is a second step, and others will surely be suggested at the proper time.

Opposition Can Be Overcome

There will, of course, be opposition, reasoning or unreasoning, to all this progress. But we must not be dismayed by opposition. It can be beaten down in time, and progress will go on in spite of it.

"The proposed embargo on loans appeals to me as wholly compatible

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with the earlier suggestion that wealth be conscripted along with manpower in time of war. Such measures are wholesome in that they would directly influence the leaders of business who have so great a role in determining peace or war. And they coincide fully with the great movement which is spreading over the whole world, to obtain peace through education.

The crying need in this educational field is at present greater centralized control, and the consequent elimination of duplicated efforts. The World Federation of Education Associations is busy trying to solve this problem, and is meeting with considerable success.

Grange Supports Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBUS, O.—The proposal of The Christian Science Monitor concerning peace and the United States exerting its influence as a deterrent to war and in support of the Kellogg peace treaties are endorsed by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange.

"I commend the animus of the Monitor's editorials," he said, "and believe that their distribution will have a tendency to start a number of people thinking along right lines in regard to the responsibility of this nation in promoting harmonious world relationships."

The first proposition relative to export control of arms is sound. The second proposition relative to loans is just as important. Each of these suggestions is in harmony with the long-established program of the National Grange relative to peace."

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Negroes of Charleston—Eager to Please You, to Sing, to Dance



By CLYDE WILSON

CHARLESTON is like a big hearted black mammy who opens her arms and holds your head upon her breast and sings. Only the Negroes could make the city like that. At the very wharf the rhythmic flap flap of bare feet paddling against the worn flagstones began a syncopated greeting as you leave the steamer. A jostling crowd of Negro boys shout in their eagerness to amuse. A request accompanied by the cheerful clink of a few jingled pennies is enough to persuade them to sing either a plaintive old spiritual or the latest vaudville hit.

The campers learned about horticultural methods used by the government at the department's greenhouses, got a bird's eye view of the capital from the Washington Monument, and went by bus to Mount Vernon. W. P. Jackson, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, taught them new games and songs and songs to sing around their evening campfire.

The ideal farm community, the young farmers agreed at their daily conference, should have among other things, alert, progressive farmers as its citizens, a good school near by, fertile farm lands and well-constructed buildings, easy access to markets, good roads to town, attractive community meeting places, a happy, co-operative atmosphere, and a strong extension organization. A discussion of the 4-H club as a means of developing a community of this type concluded the program.

COLOMBIA REMAINS NEUTRAL
BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Frontier authorities on the Colombian-Venezuelan boundary have been ordered to observe absolute neutrality toward Venezuelan revolutionaries, the Minister of Interior has announced.

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the business section as well as the residential parts of the city. Everywhere his sales are light, but everyone stops to listen. If the old man sells no honey, he gives incomparable pleasure.

Balanced Upon Their Heads

In the spring the small truck farmers bring in their produce balanced upon their heads in bags or great flat baskets. These too sing, "Tomatoes, nice, ripe tomatoes; fresh vegetables!" But there is not the same mellowness and sweetness of tune that marks the regular huckster.

Country maidens come with huge baskets of wildflowers—purple and gray irises gathered from the marshes, wild azaleas and waxen lilies, mock orange and other native blossoms. The young girls stand upon the busy street corners in picturesque costumes of brilliant hues, offering bouquets for sale. A few cents will buy a large bunch from any of the baskets, which are usually handwoven from the leaves of the palmetto. Sometimes the flower girl is an older woman who sits beside her basket.

On certain days Jenkins' Band gathers on a busy corner. Weird and strange efforts at popular and classical music are once edify and amaze the crowds.

The members of the band vary in ages from an urchin of 5 or 6, who wields a baton, to boys of 15. They are usually accompanied by a man who keeps them together and receives the money collected between the numbers of these informal concerts. Anyone may call for any piece, and it will be played without notes or hesitation.

The organization is a part of an orphanage conducted for the children of this dark-skinned race; its work is far-reaching and has helped both whites and blacks of the entire section. It has made citizens out of potential vagrants and criminals. When the band is not at home, it is touring either in the states or abroad, and everywhere it draws delighted crowds.

And where, one asks, do these characters disappear in the night time? Are they like figures from the Arabian Nights, coming and going silently and mysteriously? They attend their own pleasures by night.

Many of them hide away in the great dark, damp houses in sections that are no longer fashionable. Others vanish into dingy courts on the edges of the city and descend below Broad Street. Great rooms with lofty ceilings shelter entire families, while courts with walls covered with gray-green lichen furnish homes for huge colonies of dark-skinned people of assorted ages, as well as shelter for any chickens, goats or other domestic fowl and animal that can eke out a half-starved existence among these simple, childlike people.

They like the night for it brings freedom from work. The children chatter and play with a new gaiety; the men change their work songs for ballads, and the women's eyes brighten and their toes twitch with desire to dance. The high-walled courts present gay, festive scenes on warm, summer nights.

In these same courts many women work by day. They bend over wash tubs and huge sooty boilers. Mazes of clotheslines are stretched across the yards of the modest dwellings below. Miss Barratt will attend classes at the Cordon Bleu, finishing a course she started last summer. On her return to Philadelphia she will establish a school of French cooking where debutantes and members of the Junior League may attend in an effort to establish a vogue for French viands. She hopes to take the lowly Philadelphia scaprice, and make it taste just as sweet or sweeter under another name, with perhaps some changes in the method of culinary preparation.

Refers to White House Tea

His only reference to the public discussion over the presence of Mrs. De Priest at a recent White House tea to a group of wives of members of Congress was: "I gave out a public statement in which I said everything there was to say."

His statement follows:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat.

"She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that."

"Trying to Stir Up Prejudices"

"These southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes to Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored voters back into the Republican Party.

"There can be no social equality question as in all matter of individual fasts. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact."

"There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like."

BOOT AND SHOE UNION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (P)—The Boot and Shoe Workers Union convention at its closing session elected John J. Mara, of Cincinnati, president; Gad Martindale, Rochester, vice-president; and C. L. Baine, Boston, secretary.

The general executive committee is: Clare Katzer, A. M. Lawrence, George W. Lawson and Frank E. Cook, all re-elected; John F. Grant, John A. Brennan, John J. Kenney and C. A. McDermer, new members.

"What for yo' gwine 'puntup de henhouse, Ca'line,' she calls from her work. 'I never see sech a chile. Yuh, yuh, yo' Honeychile, go call yo' pa-an' git him to Cal'ine down off de henhouse. Las' time her crawled 'puntup hit what her do but fall an' break a naig—An' aig worth forty cent a dozen too!"

Having issued orders, she resumes her work to the dismal refrain of "Lawd hey murcay." From the top of the high wall, her green-eyed cat contemplates the scene. His mistress at the tubs, Caroline upon the henhouse and the heedless Honeychile: he looks at them coldly and without understanding, then turns his gaze out across the sea of tiled roofs with an air of urban boredom.

ERIE PUBLICITY HEAD GOES TO MARQUETTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—L. C. Probert, until recently vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company, has resigned to

DE PRIEST SAYS HE WILL OFFER MUSICALE AGAIN

Negro Member of Congress Also Makes Statement on White House Incident

WASHINGTON (P)—Oscar De Priest, the Negro Republican member of the House from Illinois, plans to repeat in February the benefit musical and reception he headed June 21 in the Washington Auditorium.

Invitations to the first musical were extended by Mr. De Priest to all except two Republican members of Congress, but most of them had left Washington shortly before or soon after the summer recess began and only a dozen or so white persons, including Representative Yates, former Governor of Illinois, were included among the audience of 3000.

Taking cognizance of the situation, Mr. De Priest announced that he would ask the Negroes "to repeat this again next February, when everybody is over their summer vacation."

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TRAIL-BLAZING FLIGHT AUTHORIZED BY BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Pan American Airways, Inc. has been given permission to fly a trail-blazing Fokker monoplane along the Brazilian coast preparatory to the establishment of an air mail route between Brazil and the United States, the Ministry of Communications announces.

assume a similar position with the Pere Marquette Railroad Company. He will have headquarters in Cleveland and will be in general charge of the public and press relations of the Pere Marquette and supervise similar activities on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley Railroads, allied with the Marquette.

Mr. Probert was for some time connected with the Associated Press and supervised the reporting of the Paris Conference at Paris. Under J. Bernet, head of the Erie, Mr. Probert resumed railroad work as vice-president in charge of the general activities of promoting good will and publicity.

CHICAGO BOOSTS 1929-1930 TAXES TO AID SCHOOLS

Legislature Passing Bill Adds \$35,000,000 for Two Years to Income

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chicago's public schools are to get an additional \$35,000,000 income for the next two years. A bill for a tax rate increase in 1929 and 1930 passed the Legislature and the Governor has announced he will allow it to become law without his signature.

This extra school money is granted for the limited period to tide the Board of Education over a tight place reached because it has struck the limit of its borrowing power.

Instead of paying \$8 cents on every \$100 of assessed valuation, Chicago will pay \$1.47 in 1929. The next year it will pay \$1.35. Then it will return to the old 98-cent rate unless there is new legislation.

Louis E. Conner, Governor, said he would not put his name to it chiefly "because it increases taxes without a referendum and does not provide any guarantee that the relief will be permanent." His reason for not using his veto power, he said, was because he realized that the schools had to have money.

The legal department of the board of education holds that the present situation is an emergency due to the delay in collecting taxes. Revaluation of property has been ordered here and the 1928 taxes, normally collectable in 1929, may not come in until 1930, the department explains.

If the new valuations prove fair, however, the board will find its present revenue for certain expected increases in assessments ought to bring in enough money to pay the educational bills, according to Ralph Condee, assistant attorney for the board. Financial experts on the other hand point out that a better budget system is needed.

Philadelphia Girl Seeks Art in 'Spud'

Going to Paris to Learn How French Get Poetry Out of the Kitchen Store

Music News of the World

The Art of Anton von Webern

By ERWIN STEIN

THE fate of genius appears ever the same. Men may travel in airplanes instead of using stagecoaches, but they often seem to remain as ponderous as ever so far as regards the things of culture. If a man proves capable of soaring musically, for example, he soon loses contact with his contemporaries; and it is long before the masses catch up with him.

It is Anton von Webern's fate to be far ahead of his time. His name is known throughout the world, but only once has a work of his found, so far, real favor with the public: his Five Orchestral Pieces when he himself conducted a performance of them at the Zurich International Music Society Festival. This was in 1926, 13 years after the composition of this work. The listeners, on the strength of Webern's reputation, feared the worst; but they were conquered by the surpassing subtlety and beauty of what they heard, and the success was great. In consequence, several conductors decided to give performances of these Five Pieces—in the United States, I believe, Koussevitzky and Stokowski did so—but never again was a success comparable to that at Zurich achieved.

If you ask Webern in which respects his music is new, you will hear him declare that the German classics are his models; that he strives to follow their example and that his music, in its essentials, does not differ from theirs: a motive is developed, further motives are introduced, and in turn varied, contrasting sections are opposed to one another, and so forth. In any case, however, the development of motives is carried out with greater speed. It does not consist of the most immediate and obvious consequences, but passes on forthwith to consequences two or three degrees removed; for the most obvious consequences are self-evident enough to be inferred by listeners, and the composer need not circumstantially state them.

Significance in Its Form

But to assume this much is to credit average listeners with a capacity which they lack: they do not draw the inference, and accordingly they do not realize the logic of the whole, the musical coherence. And yet, it is in the achievement of form that lies the most significant feature of Webern's art. But his form is so subtle and delicately balanced that it ceases to exist if not perfectly rendered by the interpreter.

In the matter of content, Webern's music, I think, is not very difficult to understand; surely it is far less difficult than Schönberg's. But in its sonority it constitutes a problem for most people. It reveals to us a new world of sonority, a world in which our ears, so far, can hardly perceive and differentiate. The novelty lies not only in the single tone-colors, but even more in the structures resulting from the assemblages of notes and colors. In Beethoven we find instances of melodies apportioned to various instruments (e.g., the second theme in the "Eroica"); when the changes in color co-exist in giving expression. Of course, it must be assumed that players will realize what they have to do, and continue in natural, unbroken manner melodies started on other instruments.

Whole Range of Colors

But Webern's melodies draw on the whole range of colors. They cross and recross from one instrument to another; not infrequently, each single note of a pattern is entrusted to a different player. Take, for instance, the bow instruments:

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It may happen that the first note of a melody is given out pizzicato, the second col arco, the third is a harmonic, the fourth is col legno. The process is comparable with that of the "pointilliste" painter, whose pictures consist of juxtaposed dots of color. In such canvases, certain eyes can discern nothing but the separate dots of color, whereas others see pictures that owe much of their brilliance and transparency to the painter's method.

Webern's melodies, accordingly,

are difficult to perform. Each player is given out one note, not the few notes that fall to his lot with particularly great accuracy of rhythm, and likewise with the exact

training.

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ANTON VON WEBERN.

Orchestras and the Atlantic

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

dynamic value required by their position and function: otherwise, the melody falls to pieces and even the keenest ears fail to perceive it. And for the time being, it is, even at best, only the keenest ears that can assimilate all the contrasts that occur in the course of a melody of this kind; the others hear nothing but consecutive noises. But with conditions elsewhere as favorable as they were in Zurich—a capital performance and the keenest example of that festival—the new world discovered by Webern may forthwith reveal itself to a bigger audience.

Tone-Color Melodies

Webern's melodies are the very "tone-color melodies" of which Schönberg, his master, speaks in the last chapter of his "Harmonielehre": melodies that consist of changes not of pitch, but of tone-color. "Subtle indeed are the senses that can differentiate here; fine is the mind that is capable of finding pleasure in things so recondite!"

For many hearers, the most distinguishing feature of Webern's music is its brevity. Almost every one of his pieces is short; at times movements consist but of a few phrases, and the phrases themselves are unusually concise. Let us grant that all this renders comprehension more difficult. Before the car has properly adjusted itself, the piece is over, and perhaps a few notes have been missed which were important in the general balance. One is accustomed to more protracted utterances; to composers who repeat their statements ("if you did not understand this the first time, perhaps you will the second time, or the third . . ."), and cautiously regulate their pace so that even the moderately alert can follow. But in Webern's music, the utmost concentration reigns. And whoever wishes Webern's musical ideas to produce their effect must listen with the utmost attention from end to end. These ideas do not meet you half way; you yourself must find your way to them. You must be endowed with a subtle, discriminating sense of form, which does not depend upon the crude effect of volume, but of rhythms, that can feel dynamic tension in a sequence of two notes, and a contrast in the respective timbres of harp and celesta. And if you are, you will admire the nobility, tenderness and intensity of Webern's melodies and their purity of form, as much as their wonderful colors.

A remarkable concurrence, indeed, if both the Boston Symphony and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony should appear next May and June in London, Paris and Berlin; and nothing unfortunate, either, to my thinking, in the reduplication. Those cities could add a few imported concerts, I believe, to their domestic schedules without significant danger of an overfilled market. At the same time, they could hardly be expected to pay all the costs of the visits. They may be supposed to have plenty to do to make up the arrears of their own instrumental organizations. If they were disposed to let more money go than they already do in that way, they might send some of their orchestras on a tour of America.

Profit and Loss

As for the loss for an American orchestra touring Europe, that has been carefully figured out, I understand. And yet, I do not know that the estimates of the managers are available; I only know that the figure, \$200,000, has been noted. This may look large or small to people who do not have to contribute to it; and however it looks, there is the possibility that a European tour, shrewdly undertaken and ably carried out, would be well worth a considerable cost.

Not that experience altogether proves this to be the case. For there stands the example of the New York Symphony, which toured Europe soon after the close of the war and which has since given up, having become merged with the Philharmonic and accordingly ceased to be. The New York Symphony tour was truly a magnificent display of courage; but who will deny that it was a doubtful display of artistic good sense? In such an enterprise, the strategies of music should obviously be considered. Performance should be at the highest technical mark; and interpretation, beyond all dispute, of the first order. While it may be a sign of generalship to be there beforehand, you must be there in strength.

The other day, I met Morris Gest in one of the corridors of Steinway Hall. He expressed a desire to

I consider Webern one of the greatest musicians of our time, both as composer and as interpreter. He is a conductor whose attitudes do

not match his.

—TEGLER, ROME

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THE HOME FORUM

Around and About Dove Cottage

ON A bright May morning not so very long ago I sat alone on a brown knoll above a Westmorland sheepwalk, thinking. I had come into the Wordsworth countryside as to school and on my knees lay open my primer—"The Journal of Dorothy Wordsworth." The spot which I had chosen as my study looked down upon "White Moss" and was, so my book said, "a place made for all kinds of beautiful works of art and nature, woods and valleys, fairy valleys and fairy farms, miniature mountains." It had been Dorothy Wordsworth's chosen retreat when her brother was away and she was pensive and solitary; and now here was I who had never thought to see those hills and blissful vales, looking out across the crystal lake that had more than once made her heart "melt within her," listening to the cuckoo's far-off note where she had listened to it, watching the shadowy reflections of Silver How in the calm water, with the little bridge to my left and the islet of the gracious ash trees to my right, all just as beautiful as they had been on those summer mornings long ago when William and Dorothy, and sometimes Coleridge too, had passed by on their way to the pretty bower which they had discovered on the distant fellside.

Away at the end of the valley the "dark country" beneath Helm Crag was shrouded with mists, but near at hand it was a brilliant day morning and every blade of fine, soft grass was a-tinted with purity of bloom. On the high fells to the lopped trees close by me a blackbird sang. Blossoms were everywhere on the wild crab-apple and the cherry trees. A streamlet murmured to itself some sort of pleasant tune as it sought its way down the steep hillside. I could not much attend to my lesson—though the exquisite Dorothy herself was my teacher—for so much beauty is apt to make one exceedingly thoughtful, and then too I was anxious to look and remember. So I sat still for a long time looking at the reflections in the lake, waiting in the quietness, and then half a dozen around about my knoll and meditating on all sorts of things, but especially on the sweet friendship of this brother and sister. Down on the hillside, I had passed Dove Cottage where the venturesome pair had come so joyfully in 1799, to live on "next to nothing" a year. I had lingered at the gate as I passed by, because there were so many things about that garden gate to remind one of love and poetry. Up in the little orchard the apple trees were in bloom; the hens at a nearby farm were triumphing over some secret of their own; the thrush, maybe a descendant of the Dorothy primed, was singing upon the boughs of the smooth branches of the ash tree; primrose or two still flowered, and butterflies flitted by to look if there yet grew yellow flowers in this pleasant place once owned by a friend of

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Where It Is Still Yesterday

nature who had written an invitation to all butterflies to visit it. This plot of orchard ground is ours: My trees they are, my sister's flowers.

Here rest your wings when they are weary: Here lodge as in a sanctuary. Come often to us, fear no wrong! Sit near us on the bough. We'll talk of sunshine and of song. And summer days when we were young— Sweet childish days, that were as long As twenty days are now.

Yes, those lines were written in this tiny garden against the rock where their author "oft on the dappled turf at ease" would "sit and play with similes"; so were the "Lines to a Green Linnet" and the lovely "Kitten and the Falling Leaves" and "The Daisy." Wordsworth was very gay in those days; he had not yet much headed or thought about "the still sad music of humanity" but could write:

If the wind do but stir for his proper delight Each leaf, that and this, his neighbours will kiss. Each wave, one and other, speeds after his brother. They are happy, for that is their right.

Continuing up the road (which is the old track from Keswick to Ambleside) I came to the pool on the heath where the brave leechgatherer had pursued his trade; then having attained the hill top, saw the remains of brother John's fine grove, and scrambled up to my perch among the rocks. My thoughts, however, lingered behind, hovering continuously about that pretty little nest of birds which I had observed below. I had made William take the only good room for his study, how she had cooked and taken supper to bed for erratic guests and, then, straying back in imagination again to the orchard. I asked myself what Dorothy was doing on those sunny mornings, when her poet was so busy with his heavenly fancies. Planting her honeysuckles perhaps, or her scarlet beans, close beside him; then going indoors to iron clothes in that dark flagged kitchen where it is difficult to imagine even the most expert of housewives getting very satisfactory results, braving the scalding heat stairs, baking bread and pies for the week, or more romantically, perhaps making a pudding of herbs for dinner, and remembering as she chopped and mixed her nettles, easterledges, meal and parsley, how the shadows had sprawled across the lake in the meadows where she had collected her ingredients the evening before. Always, one may be sure, whether cooking, reading or sewing, being mindful of dear William who is walking excitedly to and fro on the little terrace at the top of the steps, and always pleasantly conscious of proud and happy thoughts concerning his genius and all the lovely poems he has written over so many days in the little library, masters' lamp alights, for instance, when William exactly caught the stock dove's song, and last week's delightful lines on the glowworm which she had been so fortunate as to inspire. It would not be long, we may be sure, before William would come in rather tired of searching for epithets for bird or flower and then she would encourage him and soothe him and write out his confused manuscript correctly, and they would go for a walk toward Helvellyn, "to hunt the waterfalls," or up the hill toward Rydal Water, passing the very "where I now sat thinking about them."

Dorothy is the partner in this famous friendship whom I have always admired most; but William, save on one solitary occasion, was a very dear brother and it would be hard to imagine more delicate and charming compliments than he bestowed upon his sister and friend. In all his poetry nothing is sweeter than read the lover-like lines— Oh! might I kiss the mountain rains That sparkle on her cheek—

which were written after an excursion on a May morning when "wild-eyed" and gypsy-like she had climbed with him up into the recesses of Bartram's and met with mild and tempest. Dorothy was indeed a fount of poetry to him and, as he himself confessed, lent him cues and lent him ears. She was a poet too and often in her Journal one comes across passages that would seem to have been the true source of some inspiration of William's. He acknowledges this, of course, and tells us in "The Recluse,"

Her voice was like a hidden bird that sang. The thought of her was like a flash of light.

And again,—

Birds in the bower and lambs in the green field,

Could they have known her would have loved, methought Her very presence such a sweetness breathed.

The flowers and trees and even the silent hills

And everything she looked on should have had a charm.

An intimation how she bore herself Towards them and to all creatures.

After thinking of these things while I rose from my seat, and putting the famous Journal away in my pocket, I climbed higher up into the hills, straying as far as I could walking or running alternately until the late afternoon. Then I turned homeward to my cottage-lodging close beside the lake. After suppered by aerial music, I went into the kitchen where my landlady was making a famous Westmorland pie, and there, while she instructed me in the mysteries of its concoction, danced partnerless to the fascinating strains of a band in some ballroom far, far away. Then, no longer so pensive and having profited, as one might from a day spent in the quiet hills with such gracious people as William and Dorothy, I went to bed. But first stood awhile at my window looking out upon the evening sky, wondering whether it was true "that the days that make us happy make us wise," and determining that I would follow Dorothy Wordsworth's example and turn experience, sweet or bitter, as far as I could, into joy and beauty and song.

G. T.

FAR across the desert, towering high and standing out above the mud huts of the Arab villages, occasional solitary mosques and scattered date palms, is a strange misshapen structure. Pursuing the windings and sharp turns of the tortuous river, we bring it nearer until the outlines of a mighty arch, somewhat bent under the weight of the centuries, but still partially, are discernible. It rises more than forty yards in the air, and its tall, well-baked bricks have defied the years. It is the great Arch of Ctesiphon with the walls of the splendid palace of antiquity about which centered, here in this arid Arabian plain, a civilization that has vanished, one of many which waxed

and waned beside this ancient river.

As we pass leisurely along, during tranquil days of navigating the winding Tigris, we note their traces all about. And just over the horizon, where once the river may have made its course, there are yet other traces, the remnants of Kish and Ur and Babylon.

Few experiences there are like drifting along, reflecting upon the epochs of history which have passed by. It is for the most part a scene of desolation, a little paddle-wheel steamer which drifts down the river or churns a muddy and laborious way up from Basra to magic Bagdad. Even yet they regard her with wonder and the children run screaming along the bank striving to keep pace with her. And when she is past the elders return to their tasks, to their watering of the fields with buckets of yellow Tigris water, to the care of their wandering animals.

to the pounding of grain before their black tents.

Here, if anywhere, it is still yesterday, an unrecorded succession of yesterdays. The vast plain, stretching like the sea to the far distant horizon, seems to mock all attempts to measure the measurements of time. These people who live without knowledge of what we call civilization, know neither calendar nor timepiece. When you sun rises it is for them day and when it falls below the horizon it is night and time to give over the labors of the day. Other needs, in the reckoning of time, they have not and tranquillity attends them without it. Into something of their mood the stranger falls after a day or two on the Tigris, and as the day passes he knows a strange content.

"Every man a penny"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THEY "received every man a penny," Christ Jesus said in his beautiful parable of the householder. The laborers whom the householder had employed, some early in the morning, others at the third, the sixth, the ninth, and the eleventh hour, came at the close of the day to receive their wages. Those who had been employed early in the morning complained because the laborers who had served only one hour received the same wage as they. Reminding them that they had agreed to work for a penny, the householder asked,

"Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" He had freely given employment to everyone whom he had found standing idle, and whom no one else had hired. It is conceded to be lawful, or just, for one to do what he desires with his own. Then, surely, the householder had the right to pay an equal wage to each of the laborers, regardless of the number of hours of their service.

The penny agreed upon evidently represented a reasonable wage for a day; and, no doubt, could be exchanged for necessary supply for a day. Gainful employment is the exchange of service for money; and since an income is necessary in order to obtain needed supplies, such as food, clothing, shelter,—some of the things money will buy,—employment or remunerative activity may be considered as a human need.

On page 13 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fountain which, that ultimate prosperity will result, not for himself alone, but for all. With spiritual perfection as a model, and gratitude to God because of His goodness, as the incentive for service, the finished task will be more beautiful, more effective, and will measure more nearly up to God's standard than would be the case if the laborer had constantly in thought the heaviness of the burden, or the wage which he hoped to receive."

To the true laborer in God's vineyard the goal of achievement is not represented by money. No monetary reward can compare with the blessedness of giving beautiful and effective service. One concerned with giving rather than with receiving is not disturbed because another receives a greater wage than he, or has greater material possessions. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health" (p. 49): "Divine Love always meets and always will meet every human need." Then let us be content with our daily supply of good; and secure in the understanding that, since God is immeasurable Love and is just, he has bestowed plenteous good on all, let us take that which is our own and go on our way rejoicing.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Song of Trust

The Lord is my light and salvation; (Of whom shall I be afraid?) He walleth me round like a nation, When I am dismayed;

He's an army of horsemen and bowmen;

When my parents forsake me, And smite the flesh of the foemen

That mind.

When I cry with my voice He will hear me; (Of whom shall I be afraid?) The wild bulls of Bashan shall fear me,

In armor arrayed;

He maketh my feet like the hinds', So I leap o'er the wall,

And bearth me up on the winds When I fall.

The Lord He is mighty in power; (Of whom shall I be afraid?) He maketh my prison a bower, Whereilles are laid;

He hideth me in His pavilion, When troublous o'ertake me,

And loveth me still though a million Forsakes me.

—LLOYD ROBERTS, in "Along the Ottawa."

A Poet of Good Sense

There is what I conceive to be a heresy in the modern criticism of the poetry of Pope and other poets of that school. The poets of this day, at least in the remarks and criticisms of magazines and reviews, arrogate to themselves a superiority in imagination to which the obscurity frequently passes for inspiration, but which if coolly considered is not more imaginative nor sublime than the plainer and more everyday language of Pope, which those critics undervalue. There is a difference in form and appearance, but not always in value; as he who parts with sterling gold for bank-notes is not a whit richer, but in some situations poorer than he who parts with silver.

Concreteness and good sense were Pope's chief characteristics: concreteness in the modern criticism of that school. The poets of this day, at least in the remarks and criticisms of magazines and reviews, arrogate to themselves a superiority in imagination to which the obscurity frequently passes for inspiration, but which if coolly considered is not more imaginative nor sublime than the plainer and more everyday language of Pope, which those critics undervalue. There is a difference in form and appearance, but not always in value; as he who parts with sterling gold for bank-notes is not a whit richer, but in some situations poorer than he who parts with silver.

Concreteness and good sense were Pope's chief characteristics: concreteness never cold or languid; good sense enlivened by wit. Yet to call this his only merits is doing him great injustice. There is great genius and invention as well as uncommon power of expression in his poetry; not only in his most celebrated work of fancy, *The Rape of the Lock*, but in his *Dunciad* and even in some of his graver didactic poetry; the felicity of his language has seldom been equalled.

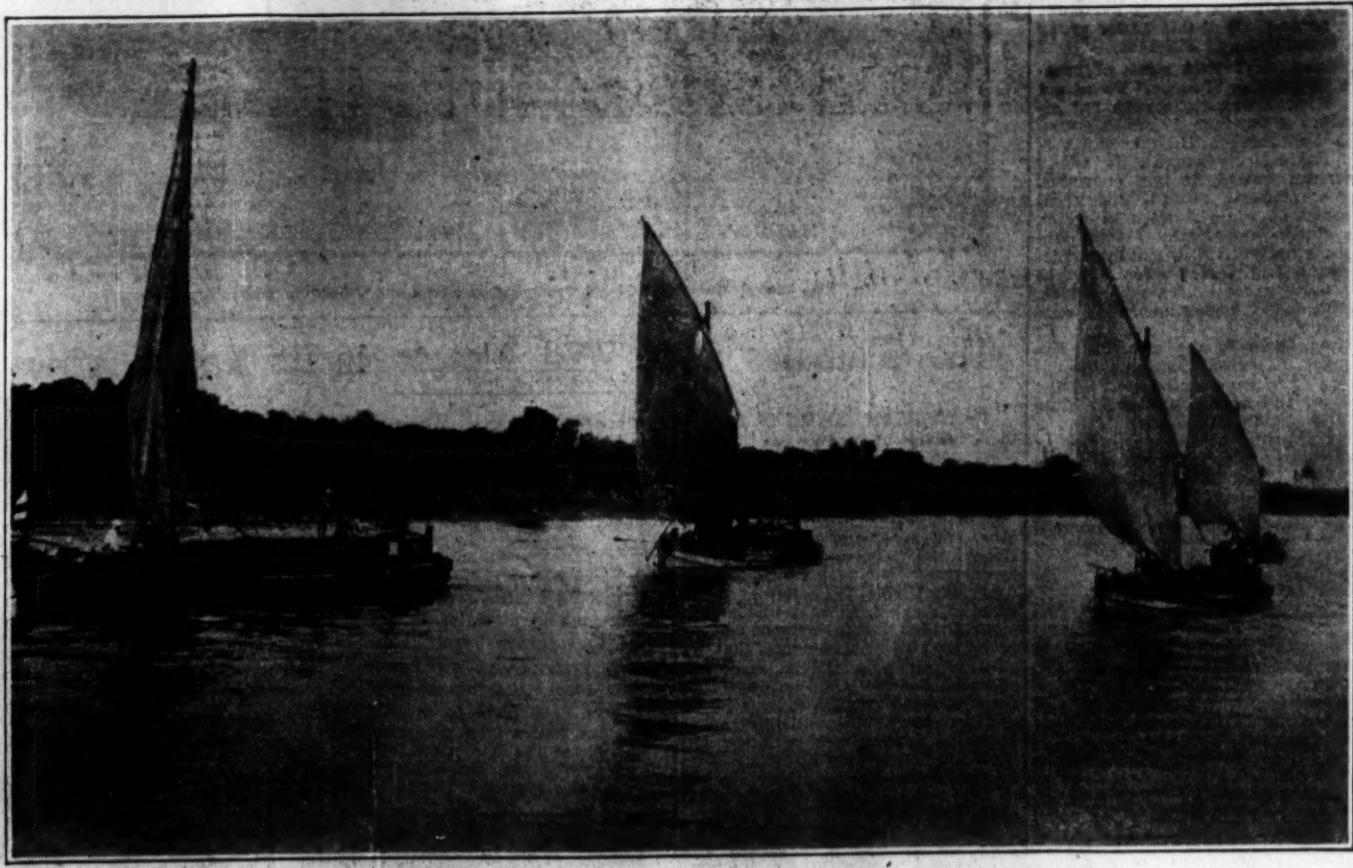
His want of natural description has been remarked by several of his critics, and naturally, in the choice of his subjects he preferred the field of artificial life, the manners, to that more poetical department which looks for pictures or for images among the scenes of inanimate nature. . . . He had indulged that love of rural imagery which every young poet feels when fancy, not real feeling or experience, was his pride, and wrote his *Pastorals* and *Windsor Forest* with that boyish prepossession . . . ; but when his judgment was more matured, and he looked with the eye of a philosopher and moralist on the actual scene around him, he abandoned this walk of poetry for one which his observation and acuteness enabled him to cultivate with uncommon success, and gave to the world those (mental) landscapes (if I may so express myself) which his masterly pencil has traced in his *Epic* and *Satires*. From "The Anecdotes and Egotisms of Henry Mackenzie 1725-1831," edited by HAROLD WILLIAM THOMSON,

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A Day on the Tigris.

Kurdish Summer

Kingfishers of blue and green and gold, darting out along the river side, seem not to rest at all.

Maggies black and white chatter in the trees, whose leaves, and water, reeds, rustle in the breeze: while swallows, swifts and martins twitter all the while as they skim the water, idly flowing, mile by mile.

Butterflies of many hues fit amidst the flowers of the scarlet blooming pomegranate trees; busy working during sunny hours, cooled by the pleasant summer breeze.

Entertained by flashing colors of the birds and rustling of the trees, of the book I have upon my knees I have not read two words.

J. INGRAM.

Wild Roses by the Schuylkill

Junes! and one wild rose in the garden!

Welcome! little wildling, among larkspur and pansies, columbine and Canterbury bell that have been told up into the recesses of Bartram's and met with mild and tempest. Dorothy was indeed a fount of poetry to him and, as he himself confessed, lent him cues and lent him ears. She was a poet too and often in her Journal one comes across passages that would seem to have been the true source of some inspiration of William's. He acknowledges this, of course, and tells us in "The Recluse,"

"These flowers of June are like a hidden bird that sang. The thought of

Home Building Equipment Gardening

Planting Shrubs That Are Different

By J. HORACE McFARLAND
Vice-President of the American Rose Society

ONE summer I made a 150-mile journey through central Pennsylvania with the idea of seeing how many different sorts of climbing roses were open in and about the pleasant homes dotting the lovely valleys I traversed. I saw six sorts, and only one or two plants of each of those sorts, although there were thousands of climbing roses in bloom. Everybody had imitated the first plantings of Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins.

So it is with shrubs. Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, which the nurserymen call "Peegee," is a good shrub, but it's not good enough to exclude everything else, nor is Spiraea vanhouttei, or Deutzia gracilis, or the common lilac, or the ordinary form of the mockorange. The Weigela or Diervilla of the common roses type is not much at its best, but one sees it forever.

Now it is a cold and definite fact that it takes no more time, no more ground, no more fertilizer, and usually no more care in propagation, to grow other shrubs just like every other shrub surrounding every other home. It does take thought and a little disposition to work out one's own garden problems.

There are two responsibilities for this situation. The nurserymen, to be sure, have the easy things that he can sell in large quantity without thinking. That is why he has the shrubs above noted by the thousand and ten thousand, and why the shrubs I shall mention in honor to the American garden public are so scarce.

Then the other reason for this banal planting is imitation. One person is struck by the distinctness of a blue spruce squared in the very center of an all too small front yard. He wants to have a blue spruce in the center of his yard. If he feels really liberal and wants to "blow" himself, he plants two blue spruces, and in one awful case I remember seeing 16 in one man's front yard where one was 100 per cent too many! I was reminded of what happened some years ago when there was great prosperity in the Pennsylvania coal region and the miners had a great deal of money. One of these bought a large and expensive piano. It was a big factor in his "parlor," and although no one in his family could use it, it gave him a great air of distinction.

But his neighbors also were prosperous and ambitious, and one after the other they all acquired pianos. Not being daunted, and determined at all costs to maintain his superiority, the miner who started the trouble bought another piano, and while he did not have much room in his parlor to get about, he did have great distinction over his neighbors!

Vigorous Hybrids

I want to name just a few of the less ordinary shrubs, not including any difficult subjects or any that are hard to grow or that ought not to be easily obtainable. I won't attempt to keep them in exact chronological blooming succession, but must begin with the Forsythia, or Golden Bell. Few who read these words will realize that the old-fashioned F. viridis-sima, which is the commonest form, is not the best form. From it long ago was raised at Arnold Arboretum

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OLD HICKORY furniture gives distinction to your porch, garden, lawn or sunroom. It is comfortable and charming—and it's built by nature itself for years of extra life. It is built by hand by skilled craftsmen with sturdy, pioneer workmanship from selected young hickory saplings. Old Hickory furniture gives you the best protection against the elements. You will find the OLD HICKORY furniture stands up to the test of time and weather on the rustic furniture of exclusive restaurants and clubs throughout the country. Most economical outdoor furniture you can buy. For the OLD HICKORY Furniture Co., 1270 S. Cherry St., Denver, Colo. Manufactured by the OLD HICKORY FURNITURE CO., MARTINSVILLE, W. Va.

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A new all-purpose sprinkler. Self-operating and adjustable. The only model that has made the regular Double Rotary famous for ten years. Adjustable nozzle makes possible a shower or mist spray. Sprinkles in a circle or on a straight line. Operates as a stationary sprinkler or rotates on heavy duty model (Model 4750) direct from the water main. Operates satisfactorily in reverse. Complete instructions included. Literature on request.

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with everything in between, and thus there is a double beauty in these Crabs, which are fine subjects for spacious corners, each one deserving a radius of 10 or 12 feet to develop its beauty, unless it is part of a large group.

Newer Group Delightful

Everybody knows the Dentzia, but only in one or two forms. That wonderful Frenchman, M. Victor Lemire of Nancy, has exercised his far more effective genius than that of Burbank on this among other species of shrubs and plants he has elevated, and the result is a group all varying in form from low shrubs to tall shrubs, with leaves of all sorts of shapes, and with flowers pure white, bluish-tinted and deep pink, in various sizes and forms that are all beautiful. One of them, the Mont Rose Dentzia, seems as if it was set with blooms of the trailing arbutus. Another one, D. magnifica, justifies its name. I ought not name any, because all of this newer group are delightful and different.

I mentioned with some obfuscation Hydrangea "Peegee." There are two Hydrangeas, little seen but altogether fine that can make a good addition. H. quercifolia is the Oakleaf Hydrangea. It is an American native. It has enormous leaves, properly named, and great panicles of white flowers in which the sterile and fertile blooms are about equally divided, making a picturesque and varied effect. In the fall these great leaves turn a rich, bright, deep crimson until frost cuts them off.

Then there is the climbing Hydrangea, H. petiolaris, a notable example of which may be seen on the wall of the administration building of the Arnold Arboretum. It is a rapid-growing, self-supporting vine, particularly adapted to walls, and is beautiful in bloom and foliage. It is not hard to grow.

[Part II will follow next Saturday.]

Wall Textures in Many Styles

FOR years painters and decorators have used various wall finishes, but it has been only comparatively recently that the investigations of a few men have developed wall textures that are really satisfactory, easily applied and practically indestructible. Wall textures can now be had that are really works of art, in beautiful colorings and in innumerable designs. They imitate Travertine, marble, Japanese grass cloth, tiles, woodwork and many other surfaces.

One of the principal features of these modern wall textures is they are susceptible to high relief work, which takes away the colorlessness of some painted surfaces.

The new texture materials are extremely satisfactory and because they are made according to formulae and are therefore always the same, the decorator has only to follow directions as to the method of mixing and applying the texture material, and using the proper tools to obtain any effect, colors or design desired.

Ordering Spring Bulbs in July

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cot Cob, Conn.

WITH July approaching, our thoughts are apt to run to the transplanting of annual seedlings, rather than to the ordering of bulbs for next spring's garden. Truly this is usually an autumnal task, but economical gardeners have found that one does not only save but also is insured against the disappointment of "stock sold out" if he needs the nurseryman's ploy to order early. Most seedsmen offer substantial discounts on orders received prior to July 15, and thus one can buy a few more bulbs without going above the sum originally set aside. Still another way to economize is to order bulbs at the hundred-rate rather than by the dozen. This is especially true where the lesser bulbs are concerned, since a dozen or so of these more modest beauties will prove inadequate for any but the tiniest garden pictures.

While lingering over the tulip lists

one notices that certain varieties are offered at prices much lower than the others. In most cases one need not suspect these cheaper varieties of being inferior. As an instance, Darwin tulip "Clark Butt," well known

as an excellent pink tulip, is usually

the lowest-priced Darwin on the lists.

Inexpensive but worthy tulips of the Cottage class are two gesnerians,

the golden lutea, and the scarlet

spathulata. The Inglescombes, pink

and yellow, are also satisfactory and not hard on the purse. The tulips in this list are offered by some nurseries for as low as \$3 per 100.

Of course, every gardener desires the newest and most acclaimed, but if he must choose between 25 of some costly sort recently introduced, or 100 of a well-known sort, the best course is obvious. Where one is unable to have an extensive collection of tulips, it is best to choose from the Early-flowering, Cottage, Darwin and Breeder groups. The Rembrandt, Byblomen and Parrot types, with their novel stripings, featherings and lacinations, will prove less effective than the types having more solid color. If a list is made up for a few bulbs of the Early type, for use with the early spring bulbs, and as many bulbs as possible of the Cottage, Darwin and Breeder types, next spring should bring a delightful succession of tulip bloom. With a thought to cutting material, it might be wise to order a few mixed tulips.

Expert Advice

The man who perfected one of the most popular texture materials in use today recently stated that it is not difficult for any man or woman to use this product and decorate his or her own home. "All that is necessary," he says, "is to follow directions very carefully, take an interest in the effects and colorings that can be obtained, and remember some basic

**Destroy Weeds
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jecting "HYPO's" volatile

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juice at the root of the plant.

I have grown a few South African

species with much pleasure and

some profit for about six years.

Draconcephalus (dragon's head)

grows vigorously, often making large

bulbs, as much as two inches in

diameter, and often very many bulbils.

It is a light greenish-yellow,

with purple veins that show on both

the inner and outer sides of the flowerets.

There are usually about eight to

ten flowerets from full-size bulbs.

The bulbs seem to require just the same care as do our various gladiolus varieties. Then, there is Psittacinus

sp., which is a small species with such

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

When Woman Furnishes the Office

By MRS. GORDON-STABLES

SINCE woman began to prove herself a force in the world of industrial and commercial affairs, a notable change has come over the face of officeland. Those on responsible posts of formulating distinctions between the sexes, yet there would appear to exist among women workers a greater sensitivity to surroundings and general conditions of work than is found among men. This fact is evidenced by the uncompromising and altogether uninspiring aspect of the average masculine office as compared with that which characterizes the feminine product which is now coming to the fore. The modern political economist places the factor of aesthetic enjoyment high among the list of stimuli which the employee of advanced thought should provide for his staff if he desires a sense of gain from it in the finest output both in regard to quality and quantity. This attitude seems to have been instinctive on the part of the woman in commerce, while it has had to be pointed out to render it apparent to her brother in industry.

However this may be, any employer of workers of both sexes, has opportunity to note that with the advent of women, office tables have at once received their vases of flowers, and probably some ornamental calendar frame, while the office window sill for the first time is made gay with a pot of flowers in some pleasant jar or pottery.

Cleverness An Asset

But when woman herself becomes the employer, she goes several steps further. She sets out on the task of furnishing her office with a specific view to rendering it a place that shall be as congenial to her in its appearance as her own home, though we due regard naturally to adaptability of the desk to office needs I have already touched. The old elm bread trough is seen standing between the two windows, is another very practical addition, since in its deep well may be laid maps and plans that would find less suitable and safe accommodation on shelf or in cupboard. For such papers it is an advantage to use a receptacle that is hinged at the top rather than one which opens with doors.

The grandfather clock scores over the usual office clock in threefold fashion. Firstly, its slow, soothed tick is an asset in a world in which harsh noises are too much with us; secondly, it forms an exceedingly decorative piece of furniture; thirdly, it performs a valuable aesthetic service.



This Simulation of an Oriental Shrine, Partly in Silhouette and Partly in Relief, Is Another of Mr. Blackburn's "Imperial" Productions

An Innovation in Grill Work

AN ARTIST whose abode and studio were within the four walls of a certain barn, expressed to a friend her need for a wrought iron upper portion to her two-piece door. She wished the advantage of air at night, but thought she could not leave the upper half of the door open with safety. The friend informed the inconsistent miss that the desired iron hinges alone would cost her more than her barn-domicile was worth. He offered at the same time to "get up something" that would serve her needs.

And "get up something" he did, for in two days, he had completed within his own studio a door grill, using a material a mixture of his own, that simulated wrought iron. After burnishing it in proportion, he took the door to the radio house, and he placed it in the doorway, as he saw fit. Women desired, and there the attractive thing served conjointly as air conductor, grill of beauty and protection. "And the cost," he said, "was only one-fifth that of wrought iron—yet only a connoisseur could tell them apart."

Movie Producers Adopt It

Fashioning this grill screen for a barn door led its maker, Mr. Blackburn, of Denver, Colo., to visualize the immense possibilities involved in the branch of field before him. Little time passed before samples of hinges were ready to be introduced. He was in California at the time, the Fox Studios his temporary goal.

Were they interested? Indeed they were! Mr. Blackburn was offered a permanent position doing grill work in place of their former blacksmith, with the added task of painting grilles and other wall hangings.

The material used for imitating metal was either three-ply veneer with paper pulp, or wall board. After the design was cut out with a special machine, it was carved by hand with a sharp knife, in built-up parts, to acquire the desired effect. The design was then hammered and treated with a special coating which is a secret formula of the inventor. After being "antiqued" it resembles wrought iron so closely as to deceive men who have been at that work for 12 years.

Suits Styles of Southern Europe

"Too much outside work" forced Mr. Blackburn to leave the Fox Studios and have more independence. While in Hollywood he designed for Pathé, First National and Fine Arts, two years ago accepting a position with the Denham Theater Company in Denver. Later years in California, however, found him introducing his designs into the home, doing doors, grilles of various descriptions, screens, lamps, bookcase doors, chests, fire boxes and even waste baskets.

An elaborate door which he con-

ceived for a setting for a Tom Mix production received the first prize as finest cutout display in design and execution at the convention of the International Display Men's Association, at Toronto, Can., June 12, 1928, and also at Detroit the year before.

Viewing the pieces of work into which Mr. Blackburn has woven the atmosphere of Castilian dons and warm clime fancies, it is not surprising that the Mediterranean type of home is warmly welcoming his grill posies for the hearth, the doorway, the window. Indeed, the Spanish, Italian and similar type of home is immediately elevated and enriched in tone by their addition.

Its exterior use is limited, unless placed where protected from dampness. However, the California climate is naturally suited for this type of decorative material.

E. W. F.

ceived for a setting for a Tom Mix production received the first prize as finest cutout display in design and execution at the convention of the International Display Men's Association, at Toronto, Can., June 12, 1928, and also at Detroit the year before.

The photograph which she sends appears to show a piece of furniture such as was common about 70 years ago. The family history which came with it would not conflict with this estimate, for the parents of a woman of 90 years might, quite naturally, have bought this piece when she was in her tweties.

The style was common in Civil War times. Furniture construction was then of a high standard, considering that machine-made things dominated the market almost exclusively. Well constructed as the product of this period was as factory output, we regret to say it falls in the period era of decadence. Then

walls are distempered in a warm shade of parchment; the woodwork is in old-oak brown, this color having been regarded as possessing the most formality, while harmonizing well with the furniture. The pictures and a few native ornaments suggest the travel around which the office functions.

What goes by the name of "office atmosphere" is a variable thing, but it will be observed that nothing has been chosen of a nature likely to be damaged by the ministrations of char woman or office boy, while at the same time no greater outlay has been involved than would be necessitated under ordinary conditions.

On the adaptability of the desk to office needs I have already touched.

The Color Scheme

Plenty of light upon business affairs is an essential; hence windows have been left uncurtained that nothing may interfere with the flood of sunlight. In winter the efficient gas stove gives warmth enough to render hangings superfluous. The

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AVIATION AND RAIL ISSUES IN LIMELIGHT

Some Spectacular Advances
Recorded—Stock Market Closes Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—The recovery in stock prices, which has been under way all week, was continued today under the leadership of the railroad and aviation shares.

Industrials and public utilities also pointed upward, although week-end profit-taking retarded the advance. With many traders away for extended week-end trips, the volume of business was relatively light.

Wall Street, as Friday's call money was always carried over the weekend, the credit situation was not a direct factor in today's market. Wall Street experts, however, said the call market, which had been at 7 per cent all week will go higher next week, although predictions a few weeks ago that the mid-year money pinch would rival that of March are not likely to be fulfilled.

Excellent earnings and traffic reports, and rumors of special dividend distributions before the end of the year provided the background for the advance in the railroad stocks. Atchison, Union Pacific, New Haven, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, all moved into new high ground, the gains ranging from fractions to 4 points.

Pennsylvania and Chesapeake Corporations advanced about 2 points each, and half a dozen others climbed a point or more. New York & Harlem scored 16 points.

Close Is Strong

United Aircraft added nearly 10 points to a similar gain of yesterday, and Wright Aero, which has been the subject of merger rumors, climbed 5. Bendix and Curtiss also recorded substantial gains.

General Carbon ran up 10 points to a new high at 187%, and Childs Co. established another new high around 170 a share. Simmons International Harvester, Baldwin, American Telephone, Commonwealth Power, Pacific Telephone, and Hayes Body sold 3 to 5 points higher.

Selling pressure was renewed against American Water Works, and its stock dropped 2 points.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Bonds Most Active

America, Telephone, nonconvertible 1% monopolized the bond market today, rising more than 2 points on a volume that accounted for more than half of the market's total transactions in the customarily sluggish Saturday short session. Sales in this issue were 1,000,000, up from 600,000.

Other competitors showed moderate activity at higher prices. International Telephone 4% mounted fractionally to a new high, while Atchison 4% climbed nearly 3 points. Southern Pacific 4%, with warrants, also had a 2-point gain. New Haven 6% and Missouri Pacific 5% again reflecting the position of the rail stocks, were up about half a point.

The rest of the list dallied far behind the stock option issues. Selling improved in Spokane, International Railway 5%, which declined more than five points, in Seaboard Airline Re-funding 4%, down more than a point, and in Missouri, Kansas Texas adjustment 6%, which lost a large fraction.

Holiday & Ohio, Toledo, Cincinnati division, showed some strength, while Walworth 6% extended yesterday's gain by a full point.

Liberty and Treasury issues, together with the foreigns, were quiet in common with most of the domestic obligations.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate 7%
Commercial paper..... 5%
Customers' loans..... 6%
Collateral loans..... 6%
Year money..... 5%
Sixty-day notes..... 5%
Four to six months..... 7%
Last

Today Previous

Bar silver in New York..... \$24.24
Bar silver in London..... 24.4d
Bar gold in London..... \$21.1d \$11.1d

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Exchanges..... \$35,000,000 \$1,423,000,000
Year ago today..... 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
Balances..... 35,000,000 157,000,000
Year ago today..... 34,000,000 126,000,000
Exchange for week..... 48,000,000 48,000,000
Jialai for week..... 8,000,000 115,000,000
F. R. bank credit..... \$4,972,451 120,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days..... 5%
60 days..... 5%
90 days..... 5%
4 months..... 5%
6 months..... 5%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Austria..... 5% Calcutta..... 5%
Boston..... 5% Budapest..... 5%
Copenhagen..... 5% Birmingham..... 5%
Chicago..... 5% London..... 5%
Dallas..... 5% Liverpool..... 5%
Kansas City..... 5% Madrid..... 5%
Minneapolis..... 5% Philadelphia..... 5%
Philadelphia..... 5% Paris..... 5%
Richmond..... 5% Prague..... 5%
St. Louis..... 5% Rio..... 5%
San Francisco..... 5% Sofia..... 5%
Athens..... 5% Stockholm..... 5%
Barbados..... 5% Tokyo..... 7.03
Belgium..... 5% Vienna..... 5%
Bremen..... 5% Warsaw..... 5%
Bucharest..... 5%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling: Today Last Prev. Party

Demand..... \$4.844 54.844 54.865

Cables..... 4.844 54.844 4.865

France—franc..... 0.839 1.183

Spain—peseta..... 0.6224 0.6232 0.623

Italy—lira..... 0.6224 0.6232 0.623

Germany—mark..... 2.3824 2.3854 2.388

Austria—schilling..... 1.1614 1.1614 1.1617

Czechoslovakia—koruna..... 0.6226

Denmark—krona..... 2.6624 2.6634 2.6638

England—pound..... 0.2514 0.2514 0.2522

Greece—drachma..... 0.4012 0.4012 0.4012

Holland—guilder..... 0.4074 0.4074 0.4074

Hungary—pengo..... 17.4244 17.4244 17.424

Ireland—pound..... 1.125 1.125 1.125

Portugal—escudo..... 0.0450 0.0450 0.0450

Romania—leu..... 0.05394 0.05394 0.05393

Spain—peseta..... 2.678 2.678 2.678

Sweden—krona..... 2.628 2.628 2.628

Switzerland—franc..... 1.9244 1.9244 1.924

Yugoslavia—dinara..... 0.07514 0.07514 0.07513

Far East

Hong Kong—dol. 4.850 4.850 4.842

Shanghai—dol. 5.850 5.850 5.850

India—rupee..... 3.612 3.612 3.612

Japan—yen..... 1.410 1.410 1.408

Malaya—pound..... 2.000 2.000 2.000

Peru—peso..... 0.5625 0.5625 0.5625

South America

Argentina—peso..... 4.202 4.198 4.245

Brazil—real..... 1.127 1.127 1.127

Chile—peso..... 1.295 1.295 1.295

Colombia—peso..... 9.628 9.628 9.623

Honduras—peso..... 1.040 1.040 1.040

Uruguay—peso..... 1.038 1.038 1.038

Venezuela—bolivar..... 3.865 3.865 3.865

North America

Canada—dollar..... 0.994 0.994 1.000

Cuba—dollar..... 2.220 2.220 1.000

Mexico—dollar..... 0.394 0.394 0.395

Closing Prices

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

THE last of this season's "Half-Hours with the Senate" radio-casts was given through the WEAF chain on Friday at 10:30. A new series will begin in the fall. For the final program, Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, were the speakers.

Senator Bingham expressed his feelings in regard to Senate investigating committees, which he believes are far beyond the work originally intended for them and are being given too free a hand in various directions—notably in the uncovering of political scandals.

Secretary Davis has spoken before the microphone on the many good works of his department on several occasions. He has become, perhaps, the most popular of all Washington radio speakers. The reason is to be found partly in the very human problems which confront the Department of Labor, and partly in the interesting manner in which he talks about them—always introducing actual incidents as examples of the conditions which he is explaining. It was as the result of many requests for another of his talks, that he appeared once more in the final Senate broadcast of this spring series.

At this time he was mainly interested in the possibility of giving preference in the immigration quota to skilled workers for whom there is definite need in the United States in the establishment of better industrial methods, as well as the founding of new industries. He felt that the families of such workers should also be given preference. It was suggested that a smoothly running system of admitting these workers with the definite understanding that work in their special trades was awaiting them in a definite factory, could quite easily be worked out to the great advantage of both workers and employers.

The brief Enna Jettick program, which followed through Columbia at 11 o'clock, offered two charming old Scottish folk songs, "Wee House Among the Heather" and "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," both sung by the well-trained mixed quartet which is featured in this period.

"Santa Lucia" and "Will You Remember," from Sigmund Romberg's "Maytime" were included in this very pleasant bed-time music. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcast System; "WEAF" is WEAF Radio Chain; "WJZ" is WJZ Radio Chain; "KDKA" is KDKA Radio Chain; "POTUS" is Potus Radio Chain. The four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company, described below, follow by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single stations are used, its call letters will be given. All times are specified by daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, June 27

Concert Artists
Richard Crooks, tenor (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). On the charmed night of June 27, Richard Crooks makes a bid for position among outstanding radio programs. The local news shift to England at 10:30 p. m. Berlin, Helmut, conductor; Webster, Webster, conductor; Cesare Modena, conductor.

(WEAF Chain), NBC Concert Bureau program, 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Good Evening (Coward—WEAF Chain). The beauty and restful charm of summer evening hours. 7:30 p. m. Radio City Music Hall, New York City (CBS). Popular radio quartet assisted by large orchestra. 8 p. m.

Standard Broadcast (WEAF Chain transcontinental). No other way but that the Ravelers must do Moret's "Chloe." Did you know that often or not Mr. Moret does not know when his "Improvisations" will take until he is actually at the keyboard? 9 p. m. **Music Box**, piano (WJZ Chain). Della, the popular mechanical number, "The Wedding of the Painted Doll." Male trio and saxophone quartet.

Light Opera Gems (CBS). The exaggerated sentiment of most light opera ballads should find you in a receptive mood. 9:30 p. m.

Troubadours (NBC Pacific). "A Quartet Rehearsal" or, as Briggs would say, "Is a Male Quartet Thinks About?" 7 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Midweek Hymn Sing (WEAF, WCR, WJC, WMC, KOG). 7 p. m.

Instrumental

Simmer Music (WJZ, WBAL, WRC, KDKA). Featuring Christian Krieger's suite "In Holland"; 11 p. m. **String Ensemble** (WJZ Chain) — NBC Pacific. Four sections—Norwegian composers, Russian composers, Russian composers in Asian strain, and French composers. 10 p. m.

Summer Hour (NBC Pacific). Pacific coast "good night" musicalie. 10 p. m.

Band Music

United States Marine Band (CBS). 8:30 p. m.

Sketches

Conclusion of "Study in Scarlet" (WJZ, WREN, KOG, KSL, KWK, WKY). The stock market narrative in "Retold Tales" series. 7:30 p. m.

House of Myths (NBC Pacific). Diana, mythical goddess of the moon. 9 p. m. **Myths** (NBC Pacific). Goddess Center studies in the "nineties." 8:30 p. m.

Talk

Discussion of International Mind (CBS). Stephen P. Durkin, director of the Institute of International Education. 7 p. m.

Vocal Duo

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJZ). The "Ukulele Lady" and her pianistic partner. 7:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Bernie's Orchestra (Mennen—WJZ Chain). "Broadway Lights" (WEAF Chain). Current hits. 9:30 p. m. **Jean Goldkette's Orchestra** (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain), Popular Detroit. 10 p. m.

New Yorkers (CBS). Concert dance orchestra. 10 p. m.

Troedersan (NBC Pacific). Frank Ellis singing. 11 p. m.

An Announcer's Titbit

A certain New York hotel has won the hearts of radio announcers who go to its dining room to announce dinner music programs radiocast by its orchestra over the NBC System. When the announcer shows up he is presented with some delicacy or other especially prepared by the chef. One evening the announcer wasn't hungry, but, lest he offend the chef, he wrapped the sandwich in his handkerchief and brought it back to the NBC building.

Charles received his first musical instruction from his father and afterward studied under Hans T. Seifert and Richard Epstein in New York City.

As a child, he had opportunity to choose his favored instrument. Though he studied the piano first, Charles learned to play the violin, flute, trumpet, banjo, mandolin and voices.

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Mr. Hart went from the theater to school to become an organist when he was 16 years old. In fact, the new director's musical career began almost with his memory and it had been sufficiently varied to divert.

"New York being the mecca for folk from all phases of life, I finally settled there," he continued. "I worked with Percy Rector and

MISSSES BICYCLE RACES



CHARLES S. HART

Deems Taylor. Then I became pianist of the New York Chamber Music Art Society. It was on my second tour with Jacques Thibaud that I reached the West and elected to remain. My first engagement here was as pianist for the San Francisco Symphonic Ensemble, directed by Alexander Sasovsky."

Pulitzer and Radio

IN AN endeavor to place radio on a par with the other arts that influence the daily life of the nation, Joseph D. R. Freed, noted radio manufacturer, has called on each and every member of the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board to consider adding a Pulitzer prize for radio to their yearly awards.

A copy of Mr. Freed's letter is attached.

I am sure that you will agree with me that the radio takes a place with journalism, literature and other arts in its relationship to the nation. The yearly Pulitzer prize awards, beyond the shadow of a doubt, focus the public interest upon the outstanding achievement in each of the fields in which they are given.

I believe that the terms of the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer are elastic enough to permit awarding a Pulitzer prize each year for radio's outstanding achievement, and I hope that the School of Journalism's Advisory Board to consider adding a Pulitzer prize for radio to your yearly awards, so that the public may appreciate, each year, radio's great advances.

If the problem of finance should be a drawback in connection with this award, I am willing to organize a committee among radio broadcasters and manufacturers to raise the necessary funds to make this possible.

New Air Service Runs to Canada

Buffalo and Toronto Termini of Passenger Route Opening June 29

SPONSORED FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Regular air passenger service between Buffalo and Toronto, Can., will be inaugurated by the Colonial Western Airways June 29. It is announced here. Flying time between the two cities will be 45 minutes.

Two round-trips will be made daily including Sundays and holidays. Ten-passenger, twin-motor Sikorsky aircraft will be used.

One way will be \$17.50 and \$30 for the round trip with 30-day stopover privilege. Trip comutation tickets good for one year will be offered at \$14 a trip.

Colonial Air Transport, another member of the Colonial Airways System, announced that the passenger air route between New York and Boston had been operated on regular schedule for the past 30 days without cancellation of a single flight.

Contrary to prevailing opinion, the Spaniards were effective home-building colonizers, Herbert E. Bolton, University of California, said in his conference paper. He pointed to the many old cities of Mexico and South America to substantiate his statement.

He said the plains Indian, when at home, was a gossipy, genial fellow, but practical joke, but when in battle was a warrior.

The Picaro got into American literature through the exploitation of the frontier characters, Mrs. Lucy L. Hazard, Mills College, told the conference. Bret Harte and Mark Twain were the writers who gave this rogue-hero character his impetus. O. Henry and Richard Harding Davis helped put him on the sidewalks of the nation.

Contrary to prevailing opinion, the Spaniards were effective home-builders, according to John F. Herber, University of California, said in his conference paper. He pointed to the many old cities of Mexico and South America to substantiate his statement.

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CONTINENTAL EUROPE·AFRICA·AUSTRALIA·NEW ZEALAND

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Italy	Switzerland	Switzerland	Union of South Africa	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
ROME	BERNE <i>(Continued)</i>	ZURICH <i>(Continued)</i>	JOHANNESBURG <i>(Continued)</i>	MELBOURNE <i>(Continued)</i>	MELBOURNE <i>(Continued)</i>	BALL & WELCH LTD.	SYDNEY <i>(Continued)</i>	SYDNEY <i>(Continued)</i>
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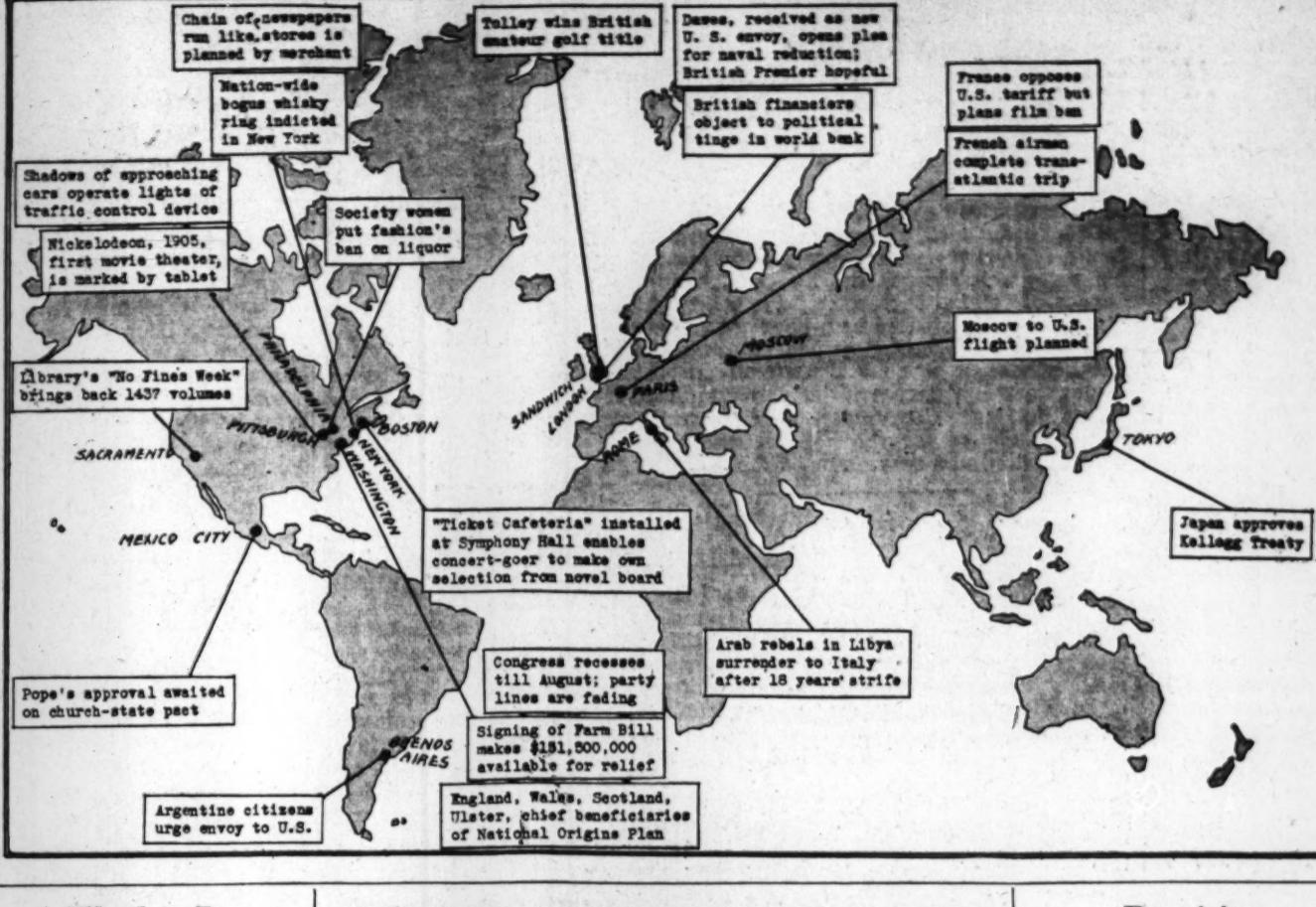
The Government of Canada has set aside 11,000 square miles for game

preserves to preserve the wild life of that country.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1929

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



A Word a Day

Discriminate

When we discriminate we judge apart, we mark differences, we recognize by separate distinctiveness. "Distinction" is etymologically akin to "discrimination," but the former takes note of broad and well-marked likenesses, whereas this word, derived from the Latin *discriminare*, "separation" (from *dis*, "apart, asunder," and *cerne*, "I separate"), separates by markings, by subtle and minute dissimilarities.

It is this ability to discriminate, to note subtle differences, that enables a skillful student to make real contributions to society. It is easy enough to see differences or to make large distinctions, but to discriminate demands a fineness of observation. To discern, on the other hand, is to see by the understanding as well as by the eye.

Discrim-i-nate is accented on the second syllable. Sound: i as in till, q as in late.

"He discriminated appreciatively between the prose of Dryden and of Addison."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

The Question

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What was the largest transatlantic mail ever brought into the United States?—Editorial Page 20

2. How did the name "finnan haddie" originate?—Household Arts Page 20

3. How much did England's drink bill decrease last year?—Editorial Notes 20

4. What were the two greatest inventions in the early days of the American republic?—One Minute Biographies 20

5. What and where is Cyrenaica?—Editorial 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

EARLY OCCUPATIONS



MERCHANT

By George F. Bragues

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have intended to write many times before. Hoquiam is the "farthest west city" in the United States and is a great lumbering center. It is often called the "Port of the Billionth Foot." I am sending a board foot which will tell you quite a good deal about our city.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The World Moves Forward

NUMEROUS efforts have been made since the war to solve many problems which were left unsolved or only provisionally solved ten years ago, and highly important have been the various steps taken toward the reconstruction of human institutions. Generally the questions have been examined one by one. Bit by bit they have been partially answered, but the progress by this piecemeal method seemed sometimes very slow.

Now by common accord there is a disposition to tackle all the difficulties together. That is a characteristic of the present moment. There is a significant difference between the previous attempts and the present attempt to put international relations on a better basis. Suddenly there is an intense consciousness of the interlocking of problems. They are multiple, but they form in some sense a single problem. They depend on each other and can be removed only if removed en bloc.

A realization of this condition appears to have come with the signing of the Pact of Paris. The peace pact elaborated by Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand was a master key which unlocked many doors. It demanded a new attitude. It established a new objective. It indicated a new temper. Proof of its extraordinary efficacy is furnished by the eagerness since shown to reach a settlement, not on one issue but on all. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm will not abate until the task is accomplished.

Consider what has been done or is about to be done since the nations of the world took a solemn pledge to outlaw war. The reparations muddle, which defied statesmen for ten years, has been straightened out. The evacuation of Rhineland, which was strenuously opposed, becomes an ineluctable consequence. The debt settlements with the United States, which had eluded politicians, appear inevitable. An international bank, which had been the dream of economists who appreciated the growth of world financial solidarity, takes solid shape. Minor but vexatious matters, such as Belgium's claim to compensation for the issue of German marks which afterward depreciated, are on the eve of equitable adjustment. The situation of minorities in Europe, which was fraught with peril, is receiving judicious attention. Finally, more promising efforts are being made to place Great Britain and the United States on an equal naval footing, as a preliminary to a larger discussion of general disarmament.

Thus it is seen that problems great and small are linked up. If a breach is once effected in prejudices, ancient customs and vested interests, then the whole edifice which has stood against a friendly understanding collapses.

It would be an exaggeration to suggest that no further obstacles exist. It would be premature to state that they will disappear immediately. Arduous labors are doubtless still required. There may be setbacks. But the point to be noted is that there is a genuine determination to have done with obstructions to a positive as distinct from merely negative peace, and there is a realization that in the conditions of the modern world it is useless to expect a solution of one problem without striving for solutions of other problems. The advance must be general. It is not enough to make progress here and there. Progress must be all along the line.

A New Oil Conference Needed

IN the coming autumn or winter, another oil conference will be held. Then, if the spokesmen of the Department of the Interior who attended the conference recently concluded at Colorado Springs are correct in their forecasts, the number of representatives from the oil areas will be limited, and the representatives will be plenipotentiaries of their respective states, not delegates. In other words, they will have power to commit their states to a common program of oil conservation, which is just the authority that a majority of delegates at the recent conference lacked. Plans for the next conference are under way. Mark L. Requa, personal friend of President Hoover and chairman of the recent oil parley, is making arrangements at the present time. The group of two or three hundred oil men who came together did not adjourn, when they departed from the conference hall, but "recessed," subject to the call of Mr. Hoover.

That the call will be issued goes almost without saying, in view of the present national and international oil situation. In the last fifty years the United States produced about two-thirds of the world's supply of oil. Today this country is leading in oil production, though closely followed by other countries. The fact that causes concern, however, is the high rate of depletion of the American oil reserves, which even the most conservative observers have termed alarming. The problem is one that transcends national boundaries. Despite this depiction, the world's greatest consumer of petroleum is nevertheless now mining its own oil so wastefully that periodic gluts occur, and oil is shipped abroad in large quantities to countries that have unexploited oil areas of their own.

George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, is not prepared to admit that the recent conference was unfruitful. Much of its energy was dissipated on attacks upon the federal policy of discontinuing the issuance of oil-

prospecting permits. New oil fields are being discovered and various states are dreaming of potential riches lying underground. They oppose the President's order, curtailing new oil leases in public lands. Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas point out that they have larger areas of such domains than have Texas, Oklahoma and California, the three states which produce 85 per cent of the oil at present. They declare the new restrictions impose unequal burdens upon them. At the oil conference, many proponents of this argument ignored the national need for conservation and urged that the oil fields within their territories be exploited immediately.

Despite the lack of agreement, however, Mr. Smith feels that the conference achieved tangible results. It cleared the air by bringing all shades of opinion together, and it indicated the proper approach to the next phase in the development of the Hoover oil conservation policy. Furthermore, it stimulated national interest in the subject and gave a wider understanding to points at issue. Certainly it may be said that popular support for the general policy of oil conservation was never more widely held than at present.

Scenery, Power and Politics

OUT in the forests of Kentucky, in the mountainous region contiguous to the Tennessee line, is a cataract known as Cumberland Falls. Not yet a place of general resort, known mainly to those who are willing to undergo some difficulty in travel and a certain primitiveness of entertainment at the ancient inn which overlooks it, this fall is described as being the largest east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Niagara. Naturally, therefore, the alert promoters of water-power companies have cast an envious eye upon it, and the interests headed by Mr. Insull of Chicago, who, as a local paper once said, gives to that city "heat, light, power, grand opera and United States senators," are highly desirous of adding it to their string of harnessed cataracts.

In the current number of the Survey Graphic, Tom Wallace, chief of the editorial staff of the Louisville Times, and a journalist who has been a power for good in Kentucky, tells at length the story of the efforts of Kentuckians to save this place of natural beauty from the hands of developers. Even to summarize intelligently his article would be impossible in the space here available. But one phase of it may be discussed briefly as furnishing an illuminating commentary upon the difficulty always encountered when an effort is made to save the people's wealth for the people. It is an amazing story of the way in which one state official after another, who at first seemed strongly in favor of the establishment of a state park which would save the falls, has yielded to the blandishments of the corporation. A state geologist, member of the State Park Commission, who wrote in a book a plea for the preservation of the falls, and describing their surrender to the power company as "little short of a great public catastrophe," afterward appeared before the Federal Power Commission as one of those urging surrender to the corporation. A Governor who applauded the park project in his message let it go down to defeat without effort on his part, and indeed led in the negotiation of a contract by which everything of beauty was to be given over to the power company.

Despairing of saving the falls through state agencies, the nature lovers of Kentucky appealed to the Federal Power Commission, composed at the time of Secretaries Jardine, Davis and West. Secretary West had been attorney for the Insull properties, and therefore agreed not to sit in the case. This agreement was to some extent violated, as he took part in allotting the time to the various parties, with the result that two-thirds was given to power interests and one-third to the conservationists.

Mr. Wallace writes amusingly of the difficulty he had in persuading members of this commission to take any interest whatsoever in the issue. Indeed, in the end they passed it over to their successors under the Hoover Administration. The present officers are Secretaries Good, Hyde and Wilbur, and it will be interesting to discover to what extent, under an Administration which stands for conservation, the interests of the people will find defense by them. A curious legal issue is involved, which presumably may require authoritative determination by a federal court. The point is raised that the Federal Commission has authority only to consider the effect of power plants on navigable or partly navigable streams, and has no authority to consider their effect on scenery. Presumably until this issue is determined the Federal Commission can take no action. It would seem, however, that scenery has not merely an aesthetic but a material and financial value. It would be absurd to insist that the town of Niagara Falls has derived its chief benefit from its power plants, by which the river is defaced, as it would be ridiculous to insist that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado would receive economic value only by the erection of the Boulder Dam. The legal determination of this question will be awaited with interest.

In the meantime, conservationists, whether they are endeavoring to save waterfalls, redwood forests or beautiful valleys, will find Mr. Wallace's article highly instructive.

External Degrees

LONDON UNIVERSITY is to continue to confer external degrees, both in arts and in natural science, upon students who, without being members of any of its constituent colleges, are able to pass its examinations satisfactorily. It is almost the only English university to do this, for Oxford and Cambridge insist upon several years' residence, and nearly all of the other seats of learning require regular attendance at lectures.

This decision marks the end of a long controversy. The Haldane Commission of 1909 recommended the abolition of the external degree on the ground that, in the words of the chief education officer of the London County Council, it "debased the currency" of university degrees in general. Since then it has never lacked equally vigorous critics.

The retention of external degrees is being generally welcomed in England, for the external degree, despite its limitations, is a very useful institution. It provides an incentive to study for those who have either never been to a teachers'

training college, or who have finished their course there; its syllabus indicates a definite and disciplinary course of research, and prevents the seeker after knowledge from dissipating his energies; and it is said to have a certain imperial value in making it possible for men and women in distant parts of the Empire to take the examinations of an English university.

But though its existence is undoubtedly justified, one may regret that an external degree is so capable of confusion with a degree obtained after residence. For the two degrees do not by any means represent the same thing. Most often the external degree is obtained by a student who has prepared himself entirely by the use of books. It is then that it is most valuable. But, despite Carlyle, books, however well they are chosen, and however intelligently they may be used, cannot fulfill the function of a "true university," whose contribution to the world includes an atmosphere as well as the impartation of knowledge. To few Oxford men—and a similar remark might be made about the members of other universities—is the memory of afternoons spent over the yellowing leaves of some ancient volume in the Bodleian more grateful than that of the choristers singing on Magdalen Tower on May morning, or those long discussions, lasting into the small hours, about "shoes and ships and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings."

It is the constant and happy flow of experiences like these, as well as academic attainments, that a university degree denotes. And it is because an external degree can never be the sign of such things that it would be perhaps better if it assumed a slightly different form, so that it might be readily distinguishable from one obtained in the ordinary manner.

Pickles? Consult the P's!

THE rumor is about that an alphabetical list of commodities advertised on billboards is being compiled for the use of those consumers who may be impelled to follow the example of the women of Hawaii and help to discourage this form of advertising by withdrawing their patronage from those who practice it. Admitting that this result is problematical, the report has interest as an indication of growing public opinion that billboard advertising is undesirable in places where it detracts from the beauty of landscape. Some are now doing their best to make their outdoor advertising as unobjectionable as possible; but the more successful this effort is in a spot of natural beauty, the more it goes to show that in that particular spot no billboard would be better than any billboard.

Billboard advertising, however, is but one item in a present conflict between what might be called the old order and the new. A philosopher might see in it the adaptation of humanity to new conditions of living. Not so very long ago there was little or no incentive, along the roads of the country, either for competitive salesmanship by billboards or for petty commerce at wayside booths. One must go far off the beaten track to escape evidence that there is now such incentive. The results, in some places, already seriously affect the continuity of travel over the roads and disfigure their borders with a miscellany of more or less untidy and unimportant enterprises. It begins to be seen that the common interest in roads, parks, landscape, and even the residential parts of towns, must be protected by community action against a higgledy-piggledy effort of individuals or companies to sell something or other to passing motorists. The hard knot of the problem is that these enterprises are not all equally objectionable, and that some of them are not objectionable at all.

As for the billboards, it would be interesting to examine a "complete alphabetical list" of everything advertised on them. Evidently more things are thus advertised than most people imagine. It is doubtful if many women, meditating pickles, would consult the P's before going shopping, or, having in mind a new pair of shoes, turn conscientiously to Shoes—see Footwear. But the idea that such a list is necessary for the information of possible boycotters may well make advertisers thoughtful as to the real value of this form of advertising. In some familiar instances it is impossible to avoid seeing Broddingsnagian beauty advertising this or that, yet easily possible to remain hazy as to what was advertised.

Random Ramblings

A district school at West Bolton, Vt., has a mouth-organ band to foster the love of music among the pupils. Many will recall that a part of the district school training of forty years ago was learning to sing the multiplication table, to foster the love of mathematics.

"The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the fork as a dinner utensil is approaching, and the custom is still spreading," says the Ottawa Evening Citizen. Surely its companion the knife shares some glory in the latter respect.

It took the sun several million years to store up the energy in petroleum, but the average man finds fault if he fails to loosen it in split seconds, when ever he steps on the "gas." Another example of relativity.

According to the United States Department of Commerce, the American farmers bought more horse-drawn vehicles in 1928 than in 1927. Now what will they do about those hitching posts which have been discarded?

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Eng., who is a woman, says that housewifery must be regarded as a profession; but she probably knows that woman's place isn't always in the home.

A mail order house has exhibited a new innovation in aviation with its "knockdown" airplane. Soon only will the airplane be carrying the mail, but the mail carrying the airplane.

A club at Swansea, Mass., is arranging to make the entire township area a place of sanctuary for birds. A good way for any town to feather its nest with joyfulness.

Back in 1900 the first automobiles caused quite a sensation in the streets. No doubt some of them would today, too.

A useful lesson might be learned from the scissors grinder, who finds business best when things are dull.

This is about the time of year that folks wish someone might introduce a seedless watermelon.

A Midsummer Night's Cruise

WHAT! You've been all these weeks in Stockholm and haven't yet gone sailing among our skerries? Stockholm, thou gem of island cities, may thy townsmen be forgotten! Who are you gentlemen doing this evening? Nothing? Hm, 'tis passing well. For tonight, my British brothers, if you will trust yourselves to my care, you shall float through dawn on dreamy waters among elfin isles in a white-sailed barge. Is it agreed? Good! Waiter, the bill, s'il vous plait!

It had been arranged by our Swedish friend—Lerein—after to be known as Oscar—that the boat was to be given over to our sole charge, so, wafted away by the approving smiles of old boatman, we weighed a figure anchor and slowly drifted away from the quay.

Let it be said at once that Oscar was the only seaman of the party. He showed us the helm and how to handle it; he explained the whys and whens of tacking; he warned us to avoid the veering boom as the flapping mainsail gallantly threw itself to the winds—the meteorological winds, as at the moment we had no other. Soft zephyrs, perhaps, but what was a soft zephyr to Margerita? For Margerita was the name of our bark. A broad-beamed, deep-kneed, buxom Margerita. A leisurely, lay-me-down-in-peace-to-sleep Margerita.

Despite the lack of a favoring gale, we found ourselves, somehow, questing along, so that an hour after we set sail, the town was well behind us, and in glorious perspective. Up in the northwest, the sun was slowly dropping toward a celestial sea studded with islands of cloud. The sky was ablaze with color in motion. And as in a dream city set on a golden shore, the spires, the towers, the minarets, and the ship masts of Stockholm rose up sharp, dark and silent.

To the west, the world appeared somber and hushed; to the east, the waters, the boats, the islands stood out clear and clean. We glided along, leaving a wake of molten metal, until intervening rocks demanded a fresh course; we skirted islands, so near one could almost feel the warm glow from their ruddy sides. Occasionally we passed some favorite bathing place where swimmers sported in the water or squatted on the sun-baked rocks.

Who can describe the charm of those myriad islands when the summer sea is lapping round them? They seem more the children of the water than of the land, as if long ago the raiding sea had rounded them up from mother earth and, harboring them safe and happy in her own domain, had at length gained their affection and their fealty.

Over the water came the sound of music and laughter, and rounding a promontory we saw a larger piece of land, its shores low-lying and well-wooded. In a grassy clearing, a group of people were gathered, evidently in sportive mood. We looked at Oscar questioningly, but Oscar's attention was already fixed, his hand already at the tiller, so that our bow turned to the new attraction as the needle to the magnetic pole.

"Friends," he vowed, "you are favored. This night you will hear Sweden's heart beat. The Swedes of the misty past, the Swedes of the veritable present, the Swedes that will never pass away while Swedish folk remain. It is the Maypole dancing. Intrusion? Nay, nay! 'Tis Midsummer Eve, and the world's one. I steer you now into the red Golden Age."

A few minutes we were ashore, and at once Oscar's winning way had made us of the little company. There could be no doubt about our being welcome; smiles and attitudes betokened it. In the center of the clearing a tall Maypole—symbol of the earth's renewed fertility—had just been erected.

All garlanded with flowers and ribbons it was, and from its crown fluttered the much-loved blue and yellow streamer of Sweden. From somewhere in the throng a primitive fiddle struck up a lilting tune; an accordion

also added its rhythmic notes. Hand sought hand, foot tapped and tapped against the velvet sward, figures bent and swayed, and soon a wide, taut ring of chanting dancers was circling round the festooned mast.

Many and brightly colored was that Maypole, but not more so than the whirling ring of its votaries. For the Swedish people still cherish and preserve the picturesque, gayly colored costumes of their ancient peasantry, and on national holidays these are freely worn. A Swedish folk dance, in its natural setting, is a very sweet and primitive thing; it carries one back to those oft-sung days when all the world was young, and makes one lament, somehow, their passing.

We would fain have lingered with the merrymakers, but we had come out to cruise, not to dance through the night hours, and so we sought again our patient Margerita. Such a waving of hands and fluttering of handkerchiefs as we drew away from the island; such heartiness and kindness in the parting words and gestures that sped off to us. Always when our thoughts go back to that far northern land, there rises in us the emblem of the group that they are happy group, and we feel how true is the poet's vision:

"It's comin' yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

It was now the hour of the skies. Land and water, hushed and subdued, seemed under their magnificent reign. Between the twilight of the falling night and the twilight of the rising morn there is no break. As the last rays of the departing day slip out through the slowly closing door, the first soft beams of dawn gently open the adjoining casement and, entering, seem to commune a while with their lingering kin of yesterday ere betaking themselves to the long climb across the eastern skies.

Slowly we sailed along through the night into the dawn, the world—and Oscar—silent and asleep. At times our course took us through narrowing channels where the rocks shelved steeply down, and the sides, tree-clad and beautifully verdant, rose to a stately height. Here and there we passed some slumbering villa, timber-built and brightly painted, often with well-kept lawn and garden running down to the water's edge. But always we could tell when a residence was near by the palisaded bathing enclosure set on piles, for no Swedish summer home is complete without its swimming pool.

Red-walled "stugas"—those tiny two-roomed cottages of the woods—were frequent, but there were no signs of their occupants at that early hour. As we slipped past a wooded bank we heard a bird singing away up in the tree tops. Such a sweet matin song, clear and trilling, yet cadenced to accord with the sombreous hour. Sometimes, down a long corridor running through the maze of islands, we had vistas of far-off places, and we echoed the haunting words of that traveler who had "seen strange lands from under the white sails of ships."

At length we emerged from the shelter of the islands into a wide stretch of choppy waters. The sun, which had been shining warmly for some time, went out of sight behind black clouds, and suddenly there was a tang in the air and a quivering in our sail. Then our sedate Margerita took the bit between her teeth, so to speak, and before we knew bhow to prevent her, was scudding before the wind like a wild young thing.

Oppportunely, Oscar awoke, and with a shout sprang for the tiller. We ducked clear of the boofn as it swung across the boat. Clear, all except Oscar's hat, which was whisked off his head and struck the waves far beyond our reach. For a moment it lingered on the surface, then it disappeared.

Sie transit gloria mundi. The words are quoted with reference to the weather, not the headgear. Fortunately, our haven, Saltsjöbaden, was well in sight, and very soon we were safely moored at one of its wharves. W. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN
THE installment payment plan is being used here as in other countries for the purchase of all kinds